

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

{Sixteen
Pages}

VOL. X, NO. 253

INTER-ALLIED LABOR PROMPTLY REJECTS THE AUSTRIAN NOTE

Conference Unanimously Subscribes to President Wilson's Peace Conditions—Finds Ulterior Motives in Peace Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—When the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference reassembled this morning, the report of the committee on the present international situation was not complete, but that of the committee on war aims was presented, and for the first time, a really serious and orderly, and at the same time highly enlightening debate developed, which assumed such proportions that the impossibility of concluding the proceedings today soon became evident, and, on Mr. Henderson's proposal, it was decided before the morning session closed to continue the conference tomorrow and Saturday, if necessary.

Before the proceedings opened, the return Mr. Gompers called for yesterday, when the individual resolutions submitted were being read, showing the number of members represented by the different groups of delegates, was circulated. Great Britain headed the list with 42 delegates for 6,630,000 members, while America came second with five delegates for 3,000,000 members. France having 12 delegates for 1,500,000, Italy four full and five consultative delegates for 72,000, and Belgium eight delegates for 350,000, the figures for the other countries being small.

The War Aims Committee's report was then read by Arthur Henderson, who stated that the committee had considered all the resolutions referred to it, and had drafted a unanimous report regarding the Austrian note, while the first two paragraphs of the report regarding Russia were also adopted unanimously, but in the case of the third and fourth the American delegates submitted alternative paragraphs of their own.

Another question referred to the committee, Mr. Henderson continued, was that of sending a deputation to Russia to ascertain where the difference between the Bolsheviks and the Socialists lay, but as the question came not from the conference but from outside, the committee did not deal with it, but decided to refer it back to the conference.

The committee did, however, recommend the appointment of an executive committee composed of two delegates from each country, to supervise the execution of the conference's resolutions, and to organize any subsequent inter-allied conferences. This question of a permanent committee had been raised before, he said, and its appointment was desirable in view of the difficulties experienced by any one country, when called upon to convene such a conference.

The report having been adopted, the conference proceeded first to discuss the resolution regarding the Austrian note. The debate occupied the whole morning, and at one stage there was an attempt, which originated apparently with the British Left, to adjourn the discussion to enable the separate groups to confer. Mr. Gompers, however, intervened with a motion in favor of continuing the debate until the question was disposed of, though he was "willing that a vote should be taken in the afternoon, and the motion was eventually carried on the understanding that only those speakers who had already applied for a hearing should be heard."

The War Aims Committee was composed as follows: Belgium, Mr. Huysmans and Mr. Vandervelde; France, MM. Longuet and Renaudel; Great Britain, Messrs. Henderson and Hill; Italy, SS. Rassoni and Rasetti; Serbia, Mr. Popovich; the United States

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GLASGOW WOMEN AND PREMIER OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following letter has been received by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, from the Women's Patriotic Crusade for War-time Prohibition, which has its headquarters in Glasgow, Scotland. The letter reads as follows: "The debt of the women of Scotland to Canada and her sons can never be paid in words. May we on behalf of the Women's Patriotic Crusade for War-Time Prohibition give some expression to our deep sense of gratitude on the occasion of your visit to the old country. We are filled with admiration of the noble example so efficiently set by the Dominion to the mother country in this matter. It is our hope that the government of the Dominion, having a clear sense of the issues at stake, and having proved the practicability of war-time prohibition, will impress upon the home government the necessity for similar action."

ITALY'S FIRM REPLY TO AUSTRIAN NOTE

Official Message States That Italy Will Continue Struggle Along With the Allies Till a Just Peace Is Secured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian Government has issued an emphatic reply to the Austrian peace proposal. According to an official message published in Rome, the government points out that Austria's proposal's object is to produce an appearance of peace, which could have no practical results.

It further declares that negotiations are impossible in face of the recent utterances by the Austro-Hungarian and German cabinet members, which ignore any cession of territory and sanction the shameful treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. The Austrian note also ignores the repeated declarations of the Entente Powers and the United States, expressing their desire for a just peace, and stating the essential basis on which a sound peace could be achieved.

The Austrian note further ignores matters more closely affecting Italian aspirations, the message states. The Austrian Government is perfectly aware of their nature. The Allies have recognized these aspirations, which may be described as aiming at the deliverance of Italians hitherto subject to Austria, thereby realizing Italian unity, and at securing conditions essential to the safety of Italy.

Italy will not cease doing her part in the struggle, concludes the Italian Government, which aims at giving humanity the protection of a lasting peace based on justice and freedom, until the Austrian Government recognizes the aims which are special to Italy, and those general and particular aims for which all the allies are unitedly fighting.

Mr. Hughes' Speech

Australian Prime Minister Says Note Is von Ludendorff's Voice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"By combining the drive, the religious question, caused by the unwarranted action of the Roman Catholics, has been injected into the war work," declares the Masonic Chronicler of Chicago, in an editorial on the drive in its current issue. The Chronicler at the same time announces that since the President has requested the country to join in contributing to the fund it bows to the decree. Says the Chronicler:

"At the request of President Wilson, the War Department, through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has changed its policy and approved the war chest or merger plan of collecting funds for recreation purposes at training camps. In other words, there will be one drive and each of the different organizations and societies will receive its proportion of the funds so collected."

The Masonic Chronicler has op-

posed this method of collecting funds for these different societies, primarily because it did not believe in injecting religion into public affairs, and particularly the army during war. In the opinion of The Chronicler the merging or combining of the funds is an injustice to the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. has been a great factor in the war, and the people who are informed, recognizing its merit, stand ready to contribute to its funds. On the other hand, the Knights of Columbus are simply trying to duplicate the work of the Y. M. C. A. and promote the interests of the Roman Catholic church.

"The Masonic Chronicler was strongly in favor of the former policy of the War Department to let each society stand on its own merits and make separate drives for funds, believing that it would prevent religious controversies and ill-feeling. It cannot be denied that there are Roman Catholics who will not give to the merger fund, but who will give generously to the Knights of Columbus fund. The same is true of Protestants. By combining the drive the religious question, caused by the unwarranted action of the Roman Catholics, has been injected into the war work. It is impossible to eliminate religious pre-

CHURCH AND STATE AND JOINT DRIVE

Consideration of Character of National Roman Catholic War Council Shows How the Idea of Union Is Being Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—How close a junction of State and church, in contradiction to the fundamental idea of the United States of utter separation of church and State, is being effected in the approaching joint drive for war work funds, becomes the more apparent, in the eyes of local observers here, on consideration of the character of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council.

This is the organization representing Roman Catholic war work, which the government has asked the general public, irrespective of creed, to help, along with the other six war work organizations, both in conducting the campaign and in contributing to it. The budget of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, which the government has approved for the drive, is \$30,000,000.

The National (Roman) Catholic War Council, as has been previously mentioned in these columns, represents the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. When it stepped in to represent Roman Catholic interests in dealing with the government and the public, the relationship with government and public passed from the lay element of the Roman Catholic Church, as expressed in the Knights of Columbus, to the clerical element.

A mere glance at the New World, a Roman Catholic weekly publication of Chicago, will serve to make clear the ecclesiastical nature of the council which the government asks the public to help. For instance, in the New World's issue of Sept. 13, reporting the adoption of the joint drive plan, may be found these words:

"Following the announcement of a return to the original plan for one common drive for all the war welfare organizations in the country, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes and Bishop William T. Russell, composing the administrative committee of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, issued the following statement."

Or this in the Sept. 6 issue—referring to the meeting of the officials of the Knights of Columbus here on Sept. 1 and 2 to protest against what was in fact the original plan for a double drive: "The Supreme Board of Directors of the Knights of Columbus met in Chicago last Sunday for a special session called by the supreme knight, James A. Flaherty. The Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D. D., representing the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, participated in the discussions, which started Sunday noon and continued until Monday noon."

Prejudice Injected

Masonic Chronicler Regrets Persistence of Roman Catholic Body

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Club Can Draft Minor Leaguers

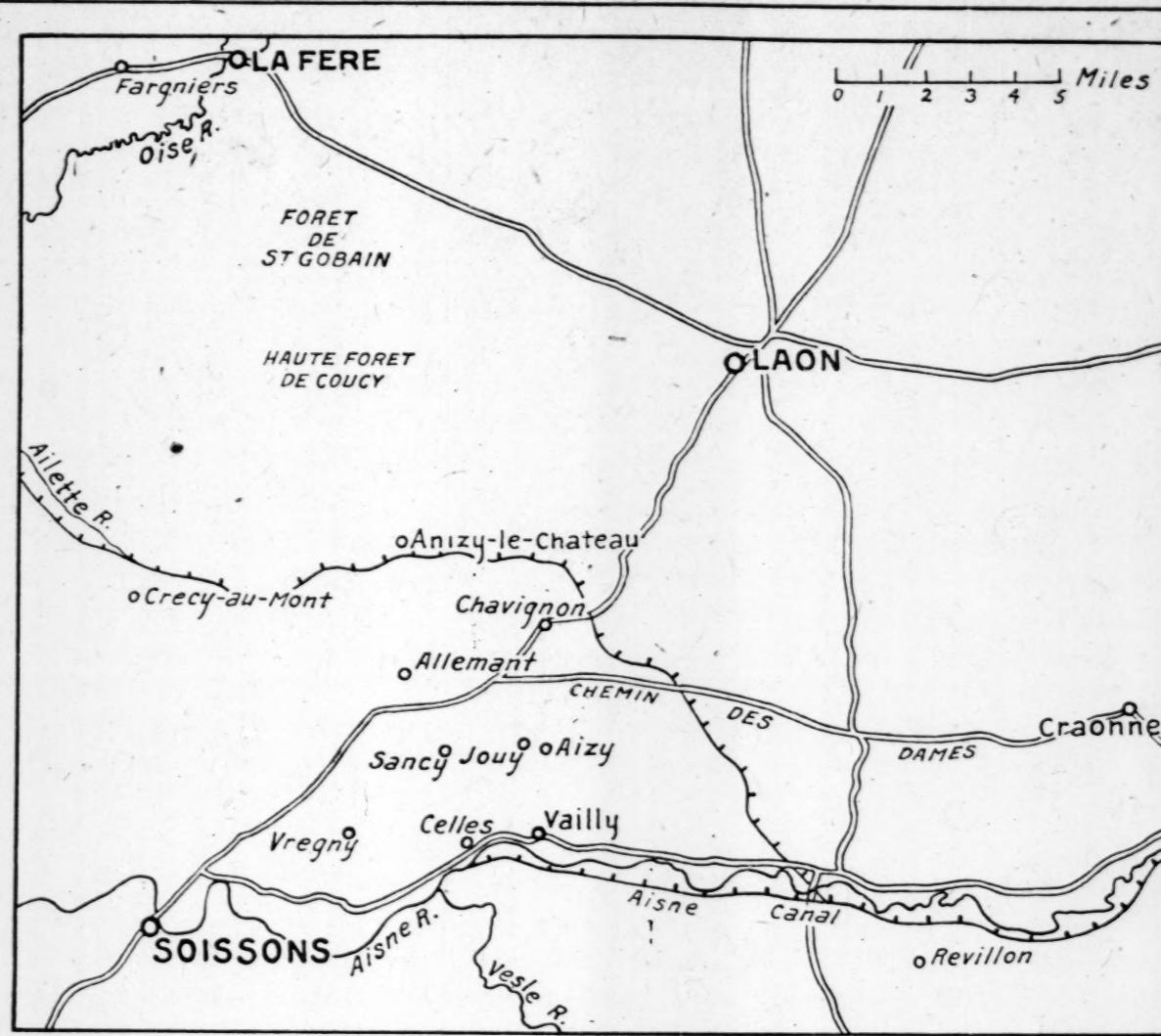
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Good Luck

Geoffrey Crayon Revisits Sleepy Hollow

A Brewery Sign



Scene of General Mangin's maneuvers

Work intrusted to famous French commander is first, to drive a wedge between the German troops in the St. Gobain forest and those holding the Chemin des Dames and, second, to turn the latter position

LABOR DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

United States Senate Resolution

Calls for an Investigation Into Purchase of Washington Newspaper and Aid to Enemy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the charge made by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien enemy property, to the effect that the brewers have bought a paper "in the shadow of the national capitol" to further anti-prohibition propaganda, a resolution was adopted by the United States Senate on Thursday calling for a sweeping investigation of the activities of the brewers. The resolution, adopted without opposition, was introduced by Senator Jones of Washington, and authorizes the Senate Judiciary Committee to call witnesses and to conduct a thorough investigation, which is intended to cover sweeping charges of political corruption specified in the resolution. The specific charges to be investigated are:

1. That 12 or 15 German brewers in the United States have bought a paper in one of the leading cities of the country, and that in order to secure control of this paper they put up money amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. No paper and city is specified, but the paper referred to is The Washington Times, conducted by Arthur Brisbane, who is editor of the New York Evening Journal and of the Chicago Herald, recently secured by William R. Hearst, and

2. That the organized

The Soissons to Laon road some three-quarters of a mile south west of the point where that road is entered by the Chemin des Dames. Holding this section of the plateau d'Ange Gardien, they have brought the western end of the Chemin des Dames under fire of the French guns. Thus the great turning movement, which may force the Germans out of Laon, which as General von Ardenne thoughtfully reminds us has no connection with the Siegfried line, has begun to develop in earnest.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official war statement tonight says:

"On the battle front between Bois d'Havrincourt and the Somme, English violent partial attacks were repulsed everywhere."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official report made public today says:

"Northeast of Bieschoote we cleared a portion of the trenches which remained to the enemy in the fighting of Sept. 9 and took 136 Belgian prisoners. There has been lively reconnoitering activity between Ypres and La Bassée. North of Armentières and south of the La Bassée Canal partial enemy attacks were repulsed."

"In the Moevre and Havrincourt sectors there was strong artillery fighting. In local attacks here we made prisoners."

"On the sector from the Forest of Havrincourt as far as the Somme the British resumed their attacks against the positions before the Siegfried front. Attacks directed north of Gouzeaucourt and against the village itself failed. A German Jaeger regiment stubbornly defended Gouzeaucourt. Between Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt we repelled the British who stormed forward several times with strong forces and armored cars. After a fluctuating fight Epehy and Ronsoy remained in their hands. In the evening the enemy repeated his attacks on the whole of this front, but was repulsed."

"Between Hargicourt and Pontrue the Australians penetrated our positions. After hard fight we succeeded in bringing the enemy, who was advancing by way of Hargicourt and Pontrue, to a halt west of Bellicourt and Bellengle."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France (Thursday)—The Belgian official communiqué issued tonight follows:

"On Tuesday night in the Nieuport zone, enemy attacks against our posts were repulsed."

"In the region of Kippe the enemy reoccupied works we recently captured, but our counter-attacks completely reestablished our positions."

"We captured 30 prisoners and two machine guns."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"North of Trescault, the heavy nature and severity of the losses of the enemy in his counter-attacks yesterday afternoon was confirmed."

"We have made more than 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns have been captured."

"East of Epehy and in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt we gained ground today north of Bois Gauche."

"On the remainder of the battlefield there were local engagements."

"South of Achy-les-La Bassée we captured a few prisoners."

"West of Wytschaete we improved our positions."

"East of Neuve Chapelle and north of Ypres and Comines canal we repulsed enemy raiding parties."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a violent bombardment from a large number of guns was opened by the enemy on the northern portion of the battlefield, between Gouzeaucourt and the Arras-Cambrai road. Telephone communication with the divisions in the line was rapidly cut by the intensity of the hostile fire."

"At 5 o'clock in the evening German infantry attacked in the streets on a wide front from the neighborhood of Trescault northwards. At all points they were completely repulsed with great loss by troops of the guards of the third and thirty-seventh divisions. Another strong attack delivered shortly afterwards north of Moevre was also driven off with heavy German losses. At certain localities bodies of the enemy succeeded in reaching and entering our trenches, where they were overwhelmed by counter-attacks."

"In all such localities our line has been reestablished and is intact. Many prisoners have been taken by our troops and great numbers of Germans are lying before our positions on the whole front of the enemy attack."

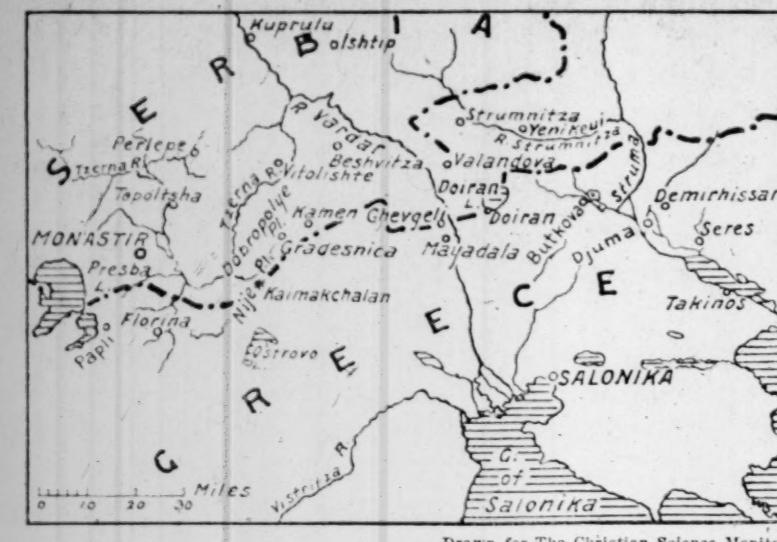
"South of Gouzeaucourt the operation of the Third and Fourth British armies continued successfully yesterday and last night. English troops progressed north of Pontrue, reaching the outskirts positions of the Hindenburg line in this sector."

"On the left the fourth Australian division renewed the attack at 11 o'clock at night and carried the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line after heavy fighting. Many prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken in this successful operation."

This division and the first Australian division now hold the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line on the whole of their respective fronts.

"Further north severe fighting has taken place east of Ronsoy and Epehy. We have gained possession of Lempire and beaten off determined hostile counter-attacks."

"In the Villers-Guislain sector the division which in yesterday's advance took several hundred prisoners recaptured."



Battle front in Macedonia

Notwithstanding the fact that reinforcements have been hastily brought forward to help them, the Bulgarians are retreating before the onward sweep of the combined allied forces. Topolsha, Beshevitsa and Vitolishte are among the towns captured by the Serbian and French troops operating north-east of Monastir, while the height known as Kamen has also been taken by them in the course of their advance.

Tured Bois Gauche, which the enemy had regained by a counter-attack. Late in the afternoon it repulsed with heavy losses a strong counter-attack launched by the enemy from Villers-Guislain. At Bois Gauche repeated attacks delivered by the enemy in the afternoon and evening were repulsed.

"On the Albanian front, north of Pojani, patrols carried out reconnaissances. There were several small encounters and we took prisoners."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia and are burning stores and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

"Between the Brenta and the Piave rivers the enemy, after previous failures, discontinued his attacks.

"At Sandona a night attempt to cross the river was repulsed."

INTER-ALLIED LABOR PROMPTLY REJECTS THE AUSTRIAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

Messrs. Bain and Wallace. The committee's resolution regarding the Austrian peace note reads as follows:

"This conference has given its fullest consideration to the note which the Austro-Hungarian Government has addressed to each of the belligerents."

"By proposing to the latter a secret conference for the discussion of the possibilities of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government evidently wishes to give the appearance of satisfaction to a desire of the peoples for peace, and to throw upon the governments of the Entente the responsibility for a continuation of the war."

"The fact is not yet known whether the initiative in this peace offensive comes from Austria only, or conjointly from the two Central Powers. It appears to indicate that the Austrian proposal has been dictated more by anxiety to strengthen the internal cohesion of the monarchy than by a desire to cooperate effectively in the settling of the world conflict."

"This conference is of the opinion that the allied governments would be assuming a heavy and perilous responsibility by admitting a purely negative policy."

"The allied governments, in reply, should make clear the identity of their views by close and continuous cooperation, and a public and collective declaration of their aims and intentions. They should subscribe to the 14 points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes in the war map; and finally, they should interrogate their opponents in regard to their general and particular war aims, which have never been defined, thus imposing upon the working classes the responsibility of choosing between the solutions proposed."

"The Government of the United States has already been able to reject the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government by observing that, having clearly and publicly formulated its own war aims, it did not see the use of reproducing the same declarations in a secret conference."

"It is by defining their own war aims jointly with the United States, with the same precision and clearness, that the allied governments will give to the workers of the world the conviction they are resolved to continue the struggle not in order to meet the aggression of the central monarchies by undertaking in their turn a war of conquest, but for the single purpose of establishing on an unassailable foundation a peace which will be just and lasting and in conformity with the aspirations of international democracy."

The committee's resolution regarding Russia reads:

"This conference sends its expression of deepest sympathy to the labor and Socialist organizations of Russia, which, after having destroyed their own imperialism, continue an unremitting struggle against German Imperialism."

It declares that if the treaty of Brest-Litovsk stands, it would confirm the collapse of the Russian revolution, and would most gravely compromise the future of democracy of the world."

"It invites workers of the allied countries to refuse to recognize any peace settlement which does not secure the complete freedom of the Russian people."

"On the other hand, it puts the workers of the Allied countries on their guard against the tremendous dangers of a policy of intervention in Russia, which, instead of supporting the efforts of democratic Russia, should

favor reactionary tendencies that aim at the re-establishment of monarchy, and even under the pretext of fighting Bolshevism, should serve as a reaction against socialism and democracy."

"It declares in advance, that to such a policy the working classes of the western democracies would have an elementary duty of offering opposition without stint."

The American delegates' alternative paragraph reads:

"It is of the opinion that the allied governments should make very explicit pronouncements to the peoples of Russia to the effect that armed intervention is taking place with the hope of countering the sinister influence of the Central Powers upon the so-called Bolshevik Government, which has suppressed the utterances and aspirations of a great majority of the Russian working classes; and that no military successes whatever shall be made the excuse for arresting the march of the peoples of Russia toward true democracy."

"It looks to the Allies' governments to give tangible proof of the sincerity of such declarations by their actions in the occupied districts of Russia."

The reading of the resolutions sent in for submission to the commissions appointed was then taken, but they were so numerous and lengthy and so much discussion revolved around them, that eventually those still unread were passed straight to the commissions, despite an emphatic protest emanating chiefly from the right wing of the British delegations which was obviously increased at the tone of the last of these resolutions originating with the left wing.

These delegates, prominent among whom were Mr. J. Sexton of the Dockers Union and Will Thorne, claimed that individuals should submit their resolutions independently of the section they represented, and were supported to some extent by Mr. Gompers, who moved that the resolution should be first submitted to the section concerned, if the section so requested. The motion was lost and the chairman upheld the ruling that the procedure being followed.

In the resolutions read, the call for a joint allied reply to the Austrian note was the outstanding feature in those submitted by Ben Turner, Mrs. Philip Snowden and the Belgian delegation. The latter also uttered a warning against the utilization of allied intervention in Russia in favor of reaction there, while Mr. Longuet and several associates went further and protested profoundly against allied intervention at a time when Russian conditions made it necessary to act circumspectly.

Meanwhile a feeling on the British right found vent in a proposal from Mr. Sexton that the Kaiser and his associates and every one initially responsible for the war should be hanged without a judge or jury before peace was even talked of, while Will Thorne called grimly, "That is from Citizen Thorne." Then a resolution was read declaring against any peace with the Central Powers until the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties and the brutal power of the Central Powers had been crushed.

The French delegates especially right found vent in a proposal from Mr. Sexton that the Kaiser and his associates and every one initially responsible for the war should be hanged without a judge or jury before peace was even talked of, while Will Thorne called grimly, "That is from Citizen Thorne." Then a resolution was read declaring against any peace with the Central Powers until the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties and the brutal power of the Central Powers had been crushed.

Finally, after discussions which at times became an uproar, the conference adjourned until tomorrow to enable the commissions to deal with the business referred to them.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT PIETER TROELSTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The activities of British airmen were reported in the following communiqué issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig:

"Yesterday four hostile airplanes were shot down and three were driven down out of control."

"Four of our machines are missing. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions on Monday. On Tuesday another hostile plane, previously unrecorded, was shot down."

Germans on Michael Line

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The Germans facing the Americans southwest of Metz are on the Michael line, construction of which was begun in 1916, according to a statement given out in Berlin and published by the Germania. "The plain and unvarnished truth" about the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient is declared by the newspapers to be contained in the statement, which is made public to correct erroneous impressions."

"The German troops," says the statement, "have retired to the Michael line, which is the name of the position, on the chord of the St. Mihiel bend. A beginning was made in 1916 to construct the Michael line, the purpose of which was to afford shelter for our troops should the arc of the chord become untenable in case of a serious attack. Indications that such an attack was coming became evident early in September."

"The evacuation of the advanced terrain accordingly was ordered and initiated long before the attack took place. Orders to complete the evacuation were given on Sept. 8. Without this precaution it would have been impossible to get away the advanced frontal divisions as completely as has been the case. The enemy was unable to follow up the withdrawal movement in time. Really serious fighting occurred only on the wing where it was necessary to hold up the enemy advance."

"Owing to the fact that here and there our comparatively weak forces for days had to stem the enemy rush it was inevitable we lost prisoners, for our troops had orders to hold out to the last against superior numbers. These losses had to be borne to gain time for the withdrawal of troops and materiel which was still in the menaced area."

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there our comparatively weak forces for days had to stem the enemy rush it was inevitable we lost prisoners, for our troops had orders to hold out to the last against superior numbers. These losses had to be borne to gain time for the withdrawal of troops and materiel which was still in the menaced area."

"Enemy reports about prisoners taken seek by exaggeration to disguise their failure. Our losses in prisoners are as low as possible (sic). The evacuation of the St. Mihiel bend undoubtedly is a German success."

F. D. Roosevelt Returns From Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin D.

Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returning from a trip to Europe, has safely arrived at an Atlantic port.

The Secretary of the Navy announced his return on Thursday and made public a cable message to Mr. Roosevelt from Sir Eric Geddes, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, expressing appreciation of the Assistant Secretary's visit.

The spirit of comradeship between

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Apparent Objective of British Advance on St. Quentin Gained—On Balkan Front Bulgarian Communications Cut

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British attack this morning was on a 16-mile front from Gouzeaucourt in the north to Holnon in the south. The French have also attacked southward from the latter village but details are lacking. The British have taken over 6000 prisoners and the villages of Berthecourt, le Verguer, Villaret, Hargicourt and Ronsoy, and Epehy is surrounded on three sides, while the line is carried forward to the beetroot factory under a mile southwest of Villers-Guislain. The objective of the attack is not definitely known, but it is believed the intention is to regain the old British positions of March 21 or approach as near as possible to the Siegfried line. This apparently has been accomplished and the old British line has been passed at the beetroot factory and Villaret. The advance has reached an average depth of between two and three miles on the whole front.

Reports from the Salonički front dated the evening of the 16th, indicate that the allied attack was on a 20-mile front from Zborsk to the Czerna and attained an average depth of penetration of 10 miles at least on a 10-mile front. There is no fresh total of prisoners captured, other than the 4000 already reported, but the capture of guns now number 50. The Bulgarians' resistance, which on the first day was excellent, has distinctly deteriorated, and the progress of the Serbs and Jugoslavs has been good and they have not met with so much resistance. The effect of the advance so far is mainly political, though the Bulgarian communications with Prilep are cut. The Allies' probable objective is Uskub, though it is still some distance away. There is a Greek French division fighting, but there is no report of the presence of the new Greek Army and there are no British troops engaged.

Domestic Servants to Enroll

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following cable message from General Pershing, dated London, in reply to a message of congratulations sent by President Wilson to General Pershing on the success of the American forces in the St. Mihiel fighting:

"His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington:

"Please accept the most sincere

thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for your stirring message of congratulations. Your words of commendation have been received with deep appreciation by all ranks and will inspire us to a higher sense of our obligations to our country. I assure you that it shall always be the endeavor of the army in France to prove worthy of the confidence of the American people."

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASS

ATTACK ON SENATE AFTER MALVY CASE

Various Labor Organizations Express Dissatisfaction With the Sentence on the Ground That It Was Unconstitutional

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 19.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—As has already been reported, the Confédération Générale du Travail was the first in the field with a violent resolution of protest against the verdict in the Malvy affair. This has been followed by many others. One of the most noteworthy is that formulated by the League of the Rights of Man which discovers seven distinct illegalities committed by the Senate as the High Court. It adds that the fundamental inquiry committed by the Court is that of having declared itself sovereign and thus having placed itself by a coup de force above the law and the constitution, and of having qualified as crimes certain acts that the law had never regarded as crimes and punished them with penalties that the law had never contemplated. This, it says, is a mockery of justice, because in a democracy there is no other sovereignty than the law.

In every age, it goes on, honest men have condemned with severity those tribunals which, feeling that an accused man was escaping from them, wished to condemn him and not being able to bring existing laws to their assistance to do so, improvise themselves as legislators and forge new laws to strike at their victim with all the appearance of legality. This state of things brings the attention of Republicans to the dangers of an institution which, confusing legislative with judicial powers, permitted rival parties to exercise their revengeful passions against each other. The League of the Rights of Man, therefore, calls upon its members to be calm. In the default of the public authorities it was incumbent on associations like the League, it saw, for the sake of patriotism and order, to maintain throughout the country the necessary respect for the law. For its part the League would apply itself with the least possible delay to the task of overthrowing a judgment which was an offense against justice, and, with this object, would exert its efforts in the Chamber whose will had been betrayed, and before public opinion which constituted in its eyes the sovereign judge.

From many parts of the country, Socialist, Republican, and working-class organizations of various kinds are delivering protests. The miners of St. Etienne have passed a resolution that the judgment against M. Malvy is directed against the working classes and the policy of M. Malvy, which was one of sympathy toward them, and that therefore they protest energetically against this iniquitous judgment delivered by the majority of the High Court arrogating to itself dictatorial powers. The resolution adds that this judgment had been forced from the courts of justice by the "camelots du roi" and the miners of St. Etienne declared themselves to be solid with the former Minister and sent him all their sympathy. The Radical and Radical Socialist Federation of the Seine has passed a long and strong resolution on the subject declaring that the constitution had been violated, that there had been an outrage upon justice and a suppression of the rights of defense. It points out the danger which threatens every citizen by this decision of sovereignty, by which, in a democracy, a judicial authority places itself above and outside the law, violates the written law, deprives an accused person of the guarantees of justice, and places the rights of popular sovereignty in peril. After traversing the facts of the case it congratulates those of its members who, belonging to the Senate, had voted against the judgment, and pledged itself to do all in its power to secure a reversal of it.

There have been meetings of various working class organizations in Paris at which resolutions to the same effect have been passed. From Rennes, Rouen, and other places there are reports of similar resolutions. The council of the Bourse du Travail de Rouen, declaring that it represented 10,000 members, passed a resolution identifying itself with that of the Confédération Générale du Travail and declared itself ready to undertake any useful action to obtain reparation for a miscarriage of justice and the condemnation of calumniators.

The next two or three weeks will show whether all this is due to the influences of leaders and the excitement of the moment or not. At present it can hardly be said that the signs are favorable, but the good war news is a tranquilizing factor.

M. Malvy's Farewell Letter
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After M. Malvy had left for Spain, the letter he had addressed to M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was made public. At the beginning of it he begged M. Deschanel to present his excuses to his colleagues in the Chamber as he could not, upon its reopening, collaborate in their labors and exercise the mandate he had from the only sovereignty to which he bowed, that of the people. That mandate, nevertheless, he said, he maintained with his rights in full, and only the material obstacle of dis-exile prevented him for the moment from devoting his time and attention to it. He had thought that on the day when the court of justice discovered the infamy of the accusations brought against him he would have been able to resume his place in the assembly over

which M. Deschanel presided. He was deceived. Brought at his own request before his peers to answer to a definite charge of treason, the collapse of the accusation was emphasized by a unanimous acquittal. The authorities then taking up a charge of complicity in treason, he was again acquitted by a large majority of the court. It was established as a calumny.

But then, instead of seeing his innocence and the infamy of an accusation which had disturbed the country proclaimed, his defenders and himself suddenly learned that he was to be prosecuted on a new charge which the High Court in its sovereignty, had discovered. They asked to be allowed to examine that new accusation a little more closely and to answer it by the ordinary means of defense; that simple right of equity was refused them. Some of the judges asked that the matter should be referred back to the Chamber, which alone by virtue of the Constitution had the right, as Chamber, to bring charges and to submit them to the Senate within clearly defined limits. This was also refused. It only remained to this authority to accomplish the supreme injustice, and it was duly accomplished. He was exiled by a judgment which was at once an outrage against the Constitution, the law, and the sacred rights of defense. Desirous, nevertheless, in that grave hour of the fate of his country to avoid distracting it from its task by any agitation on his part, he obeyed the decree delivered against him. He left France, but he did so crying aloud that he did not accept and never would accept that political decree which struck at a politician.

He then went on to say that his real crime dated from the month of May, 1917. The campaign organized against him originated on the day when he intervened as arbiter in the strikes which the prosecution appeared to disregard in the final speech, after having accused him of having provoked them. The malice against him dated from that time, and calumny soon offered a pretext. His real crime in the eyes of his adversaries, for whom the sacred union was nothing more than a memory, had been to call upon certain employers, who had insufficient foresight, to recognize the legitimate demands of their workpeople and their staff and to bring them to face the representatives of those syndicalist organizations which they had always treated with contempt. To that policy of national union and of democratic trust he remained unshakably faithful, convinced that it alone had been and remained capable of maintaining that social peace which he was happy to have been able to preserve without trouble or incident during the 42 months of his ministry. Such social peace was the indispensable condition of victory. He loved his country too much to do anything which might disturb it. France above everything.

Therefore he went away with a sore heart for the injustice done him, but strengthened by his conscience, strengthened also by the testimonies of sympathy, of trust, of democratic unity which reached him from every quarter, but above all from republican and workmen's organizations. He went away, but he bore with him the consolation of an ardent faith in the triumph of justice and of the ideas for which he had suffered and was ready to suffer again. And again he went away persuaded that the disgrace of an iniquitous judgment would not succeed in blinding a single Frenchman to the great image of the country. To all those who were with him in that cruel trial he was addressed from the depth of his heart a passionate appeal that they should continue as before to give their very best to the national defense, more than ever inseparable from the defense of the Republic. Let the victory of France, which should be that of right and of the independence of peoples remain their first care. With it would sound the hour of retaliation, justice, and democracy. His consolation on setting foot on the soil to which he was exiled was to foresee both of them in the near future.

This farewell letter was published in the newspapers on the morning of the first day that M. Malvy spent as an exile in Spain.

TAX SYSTEM IN SASKATCHEWAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The appointment of a permanent tax commission to equalize municipal assessments and taxation throughout the Province was the request referred to the provincial government by a joint committee of the urban and rural municipal associations. The government promised to give the matter serious consideration. The wishes of the committee were presented in the following motion: "That this joint committee appointed by the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities and the Association of Rural Municipalities agrees that:

"Professor Haig's report on taxation conclusively proves:

"(a) That under the present system provincial and local taxation is inequitably distributed;

"(b) That provincial and local expenditures should be more distinctly defined;

"(c) That the basis of taxation requires to be broadened and consolidated;

"(d) That a scientific system of taxation for both provincial and local purposes should be adopted;

"And that therefore this committee requests the provincial government to appoint an experienced tax commission as recommended by Professor Haig to compile and direct the administration of a new system of provincial and local taxation which will eliminate the objections to the present system."

REINDEER HERDS INCREASE
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Alaska reindeer herds are increasing rapidly, and now number 200,000 animals, according to latest reports.

SURRENDER AT METZ OF BAZAINE

In view of the advance of the allied forces on the great fortress of Metz, it is interesting to recall that one of the most notable incidents in the long story of the town is that episode in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 when Marshal Bazaine with the whole army of the Rhine surrendered to the German General Prince Frederick Charles after having been locked up within the lines of forts around the town for 54 days. Marshal Bazaine's surrender has never been properly explained, any more than has his action in allowing himself to be besieged. He was in command of a thoroughly efficient fighting force of over 100,000 men. The forces opposed to him were, at the beginning of the investment, distinctly inferior both as regards men and matériel and the demand that he

and War Joy, all of which are over 7000 tons, and four more cargo steamers are under construction, while the keels of two others are ready to be laid down. A total of 30,000 tons of shipping has been turned out at this plant since the opening of navigation this year, and it is expected to increase this to 74,000 tons before navigation closes. Of the nine vessels included in this program, three will form units of the Canadian Government's service.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 310)
Gasless Sundays

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Would it be possible for you to enlighten public opinion somewhat on the latest ruling of the Fuel Administration in regard to use of gasoline on Sunday? Though a small matter in comparison to coal difficulties, as far as the general public is concerned, this ruling seems useless and ill-advised. It undoubtedly saves consumption of considerable gasoline, but we believe not as much as might be saved with very much less friction and resentment on the part of the people.

While the order is only a request thus far, it is evidently being generally observed, and this, we believe, results largely in favor of the leisure classes. Take wealthy households maintaining several cars, they will use as much gasoline in a day as many people driving their own cars will use in a week. These same people are apt to avoid Sunday driving, but in the other six days will use as much gasoline as ever, and the man who is busy six days in the week and may not be able to afford anything better than a Ford is now not able to use it on the one day that he could get a little recreation for himself and a little outing for his family. This seems anything but fair. Also church-going people who would like the comfort of using their cars for that purpose are not able to do so although that sort of travel would consume an inappreciable amount of gasoline. Mr. Garfield's announcement speaks as if he were offering something more palatable than rationing of gasoline, but we do not believe that it is either as acceptable to the average automobile owner or as fair to the community as a whole, as a ration system would be. If the supply of gasoline is limited and the administration recognized that pleasure driving is not a necessity, why not distribute it equally by allowing each person to have a stated quantity of gasoline per week or per month? If the allowance were made per car it would, of course, favor strongly the people keeping several machines who could use them alternately, but even that would be much more fair than the present condition.

Today the person wanting to take a summer vacation, for instance, has to omit the Sundays from each end of the week and waste that time from a driving trip where other people may be using much more gasoline in the six days and with no more necessity for it. We think any reasonable driver would rather cut down to two-thirds, one-half, or one-third of his maximum consumption if he knew that were necessary and that it were enforced on all alike. Then if a person with limited time wishes to take a long drive on a Sunday he could let his car stand in the garage the balance of the week if he had used up his gasoline supply. In the same way any one who wanted to take a vacation, one who wanted to take a vacation, might use their month's supply in a week and then stop driving. We know no reason why Mr. Garfield should decide these matters for people whose circumstances he does not know beyond deciding how much gasoline there is to go around and seeing that it is distributed as equitably as possible. We believe a great many people would agree with this view if it were brought to their attention and would prefer, if you saw fit, to do it in an editorial way, than simply to publish this letter.

The writer being in business for himself can work on Sunday and take a vacation on Wednesday if he sees fit, (though it is more his habit to work on both days), so that a good deal of what he has said above does not apply to him personally, but it certainly does apply to a large number of individual owners who drive their own cars and consume comparatively little gasoline per capita. The saving should not be made largely at the expense of these.

(Signed) M. G. TRUMAN.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1918.

EVENTS IN RECENT SPANISH SITUATION

Hints From Señor Dato That Strong Note Had Not Been Sent to Berlin Cause Much Questioning in Country

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 18.

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—For days and days, all the Madrid newspapers were discussing the most recent Spanish note to Germany and the terms thereof, and there was general unanimity upon the latter. The Madrid press moreover is, as everybody knows, under a strict censorship. If there was anything vitally wrong about these statements what about the censorship? More statements of a precise character came into circulation. It was said that while the Spanish Government preferred not to issue the terms of the note until Germany had received it and perhaps acknowledged it, it would do so afterward. Then it was definitely announced that Germany had received the note. Next it was stated that the Spanish Government had received official confirmation of the receipt of the note in Berlin and had also been acquainted with the general attitude of the German Government on the subject of the torpedoes. That marked a very definite stage. It was observed meanwhile that the movements on the Madrid bourse were suggestive. The German mark, which was quoted at 93 to 95 early in the year had been falling and was now down to 64, while the franc gained several points in one day.

At this point, when most of the newspapers were pressing the government to make public the terms of the note, and when the more advanced Germanophile organs were saying the very strongest things, as for instance that if Spain departed from her neutrality Señor Dato ought to be hung up on a lamp post, and that if Spain took any strong measures against Germany the latter would create not only war, but civil war. Señor Dato himself, at San Sebastian, is reported to have made a most astonishing statement, which, if correctly reproduced, cannot be regarded as anything but an evasion. He said the note as described in the Madrid press, could not be published, because it did not exist! The supposition in many quarters is that by this he means that a note in identical terms with those described was not sent, but that another one—perhaps to the same effect—was.

But the statement as it is published is clearly misleading and sensational in its denials. At the least it is indicated that something has happened which has led the Foreign Minister to consider it advantageous to go off on a new tack. He is reported as saying: "The present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it since the outbreak of the war, is determined to maintain the neutrality of Spain, and not to allow anything to turn it aside from this policy, which demands the whole-hearted support of the country. It is particularly reprehensible to cause alarm at a time when a government has been formed which contains statesmen who represent all shades of politics, who have combined from a sense of patriotic duty, and who, in spite of any differences, are unanimous as to the maintenance of neutrality."

"A policy of neutrality is quite compatible with the defense of the national interests and with the country's dignity, to quote the words used by the Premier at a Cabinet meeting over which the King presided. Concerning the famous Spanish note which is said to have been addressed to Germany, it is impossible to publish it because it does not exist. It is not the custom for governments to supply the newspapers with the text of instructions sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad. I think that the government has the right to expect that the public will have confidence in it, and I think that the more responsible newspapers will exercise caution in reproducing statements which threaten the tranquillity of the country." It is added that Señor Dato also stated that the Spanish oil ship coming from New York was not sunk by a German submarine as generally understood, but had caught fire.

At this the matter must be left for the time being. Critics draw one certain conclusion from the statement of the Foreign Minister, and anyhow nobody is convinced—very far from it—that there has been no note sent to

Berlin, neither are they convinced that it is not the intention to take over German ships for any Spanish ones that may now be sunk. The early future will explain much.

ITALY AND THE SHIPPING ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The necessity for increased shipbuilding had been a much discussed question for some long time past and very considerable activity has been shown in the direction of enlarging existing docks and constructing new ones with a view to a greater production of ships. During the last session of the Italian Parliament, Signor Salvatore Orlando declared that he hoped construction would reach 200,000 tons during the coming year, thus making a good increase on the one just past. The section of the subcommittee of the commission for considering post-war conditions, which deals with the subject of the mercantile marine and the shipping industry, and is presided over by Senator Marconi, has passed an order of the day urging the government, by means of agreements with the Allies, to arrange for the passage to the Italian flag, during the war, of a sufficient number of ships to make good the losses sustained by the Italian mercantile marine, and in order, also, that the crews who have deserved so well of their country should not be dispersed; the order of the day also urges the government to arrange for the acquisition of sufficient material to allow full use to be made of the Italian dockyards.

The subcommittee which is representative of both shipbuilders and workers was of the opinion that shipbuilding in Italy was inadequate to the pressing necessity for making good the losses sustained during the war, hence the order of the day, to which Signor Orlando is said to have given a sympathetic reception.

According to figures given recently by Attilio Cablati in the Secolo, Italy has some way to go before she has made good the losses she has sustained in ships from one cause or another since the beginning of the war, while even before the war, he says, Italian ships only amounted to 30 per cent of the vessels entering and leaving Italian ports.

A different point of view from that usually put forward on this subject is maintained by Epicarmo Corbino in the Unità. He deprecates the movement for the construction of fresh and larger docks and declares that while many people see in it signs of industrial progress he views it as a danger to the strength and economic activity of the country. Many of these docks, he declares, are intended for use after the war when raw materials are available under better conditions than at present, and people seem to think that owing to the present shortage in shipping there will be nothing to do after the war but construct ships for years and years to come without reflecting that peace will result in an enormous addition to the amount of tonnage available.

He holds that the changed conditions after peace will bring about a plethora of docks. England and America, with their abundance of iron and coal will always be able, he considers, to produce more cheaply than other countries; but how, he asks, are all the Italian docks going to compete with those of America and England, and he fears that the result will be that demands will be made for large measures of protection on behalf of the Italian docks.

But the statement as it is published is clearly misleading and sensational in its denials. At the least it is indicated that something has happened which has led the Foreign Minister to consider it advantageous to go off on a new tack. He is reported as saying: "The present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it since the outbreak of the war, is determined to maintain the neutrality of Spain, and not to allow anything to turn it aside from this policy, which demands the whole-hearted support of the country. It is particularly reprehensible to cause alarm at a time when a government has been formed which contains statesmen who represent all shades of politics, who have combined from a sense of patriotic duty, and who, in spite of any differences, are unanimous as to the maintenance of neutrality."

"A policy of neutrality is quite compatible with the defense of the national interests and with the country's dignity, to quote the words used by the Premier at a Cabinet meeting over which the King presided. Concerning the famous Spanish note which is said to have been addressed to Germany, it is impossible to publish it because it does not exist. It is not the custom for governments to supply the newspapers with the text of instructions sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad. I think that the government has the right to expect that the public will have confidence in it, and I think that the more responsible newspapers will exercise caution in reproducing statements which threaten the tranquillity of the country." It is added that Señor Dato also stated that the Spanish oil ship coming from New York was not sunk by a German submarine as generally understood, but had caught fire.

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CANADIAN GRAIN CONTROL URGED

President of Winnipeg Grain Exchange Believes Handling Should Be by a Dominion Government Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Mr. W. R. Bawlf, made a strong case for government control of marketing of coarse grains in his address delivered before the recent annual meeting. He reminded the members of the exchange that the United States authorities did not fix the price of coarse grains, and that it would be difficult for Canada to fix the price of oats, for example, so long as the price was not fixed in the United States. In addition to that, the Canadian Government did not provide a buyer for coarse grains, and experience, he said, has taught the members of the exchange that if the price of any grain is to be fixed, provision must be made for some buyer to take the grain at that fixed price, and provision must also be made for the carrying charges.

Mr. Bawlf proceeded to contrast the systems of handling wheat in vogue in Canada and the United States. When the allied governments decided to create an agency for the purchase of grain in the United States, the United States Government created an agency to negotiate with the agents of the Allies. This government agency could safeguard United States interests.

The marketing of Canadian grain has not been in Canadian hands. It is now in the hands of the Wheat Export Company, acting either under instructions received from the British Royal Commission or some other body sitting in England. This situation led to interesting developments during the past winter, when it became practically impossible for any shipper, other than the Wheat Export Company, to get a car for the hauling of wheat east, all rail. When navigation opened in the spring, the Canadian firms found for the first time in history that, owing to the arrangement

BOLSHEVIST CHIEFS' SURRENDER SHOWN

Committee on Public Information Documents Disclose How German General Staff Controlled the Revolutionary Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 11 documents released today by the Committee on Public Information reveal the complete surrender of the Bolshevik leaders to their German masters. They show that German domination had by this time become so powerful that Lenin and Trotsky had come to the conclusion that there was no longer anything to be gained by trying to double-cross the German general staff, so that the world is presented with the spectacle of complete and abject surrender. While the general staff is using every means to disintegrate Russia and advocating the systematic spoliation of and pogroms against the Russian landlords, in order to release and reinstate German landlords, is obeyed at the expense commands of Lenin.

The German general staff, it is revealed, completely controlled the revolutionary propaganda, taking pains that provinces like the Ukraine, which Germany had already marked for her own, were cleaned of agitators. Further light on the German methods of intrigue is thrown by an examination of the way in which the Red Guards and the White Guards were pitted against each other as in Finland, for example, but always in such a way as to give the general staff the controlling influence in any situation.

Disarming of Russians

Methods Revealed Whereby Germans Obtained Upper Hand of Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sixth installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviks themselves covers documents Nos. 43 to 53.

The following documents show the complete surrender of the Bolsheviks leaders to their German masters:

Document No. 43

[Gr. (Great) General Staff, Central Abteilung, Section M-R. No. 411, Feb. 26, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the Council of People's Commissioners: According to instructions from the high command of the German Army, I have the honor to remind you that the withdrawing and disarming of the Russian Red Guard from Finland must be commenced immediately. It is known to the staff that the chief opponent of this step is the head of the Finnish Red Guard, Yarvo Haapala, who has a great influence on the Russian tovarische (comrades). I request you to send for this struggle with Haapala our agent, Walter Nevalainen (Nevalaiselle), bearer of Finnish passport 3681, and supply him with a passport and pass—Head of the department, O. Rausch; Adjutant, U. Wolf.

Note—Written at the top of the letter and signed N. G. the initials of Lenin's secretary, N. Gorboff, is the order "Send to the commissar of foreign affairs and execute." In the margin is written, "Passport 211—No. 392" but unfortunately the name under which the new passport was given is not mentioned. This order explains the withdrawal of the Russian Red Guard from Finland in early March and the abandonment of the Finnish Red Guard to its fate. The latter, however, took care of the disarming both of Russian soldiers and sailors as they left Finland, for the Finns ceded guns and ammunition. The Russians sometimes fought but were surrounded and disarmed. In Helsingfors while I was there in March the Red Guard and the sailors were fighting each other nightly with rifles and machine guns. One of two Finnish Red Guard leaders almost surely is Nevalainen but under the circumstances I do not care to speculate.

The order to hold all foreign embassies in Red Finland was given coincidently with the appearance of one of them upon the scene. The excuse given was that foreigners were carrying information to the White Guard. Simultaneously influence was exerted in the White Guard to increase difficulties in passage between the lines. It is reasonable to place the obstacles to passage created on both sides of the Finnish line to German effort, for German aid was being given the White Guard openly at the moment it was intriguing in the inner councils of the Red Guard. The American party cornered in Finland escaped only by persistence and good fortune. The British Embassy party was passed through the day before the losing order came. The French and Italian embassies were obliged after months of vain effort to return to Russia.

Have original letter and the surrendered passport.

Document No. 44

[G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R. No. 282.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: We are told that secret-service agents attached to Stavka are following Major Erich, who has been ordered to Kiev. I ask you to take urgent measures to remove the surveillance of the above-named officer. Head of the Department, Agafer.

Note—Have photograph of letter.

Ukraine between Bolsheviks and Germans. Agafer is Major Luberts. Have original letter.

Document No. 45

[G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 228, Feb. 4, 1918.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: By instructions of the representative of our staff I have the honor to ask you immediately to recall from the Ukrainian front the agitators Bryansk, Wulf, Drabkin and Pittskev. Their activity has been recognized as dangerous by the German general staff.—Head of the Department, Agafer; Adjutant Heinrich.

Note—An exchange of courtesies of the same period as Document No. 44, Tchitcherin has noted it "Discuss." Have original letter.

Document No. 46

[G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, Feb. 3, 1918.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: According to instructions of the representative of our General Staff, I have the honor once more to insist that you recall from Estland, Lithuania and Courland all agitators of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies.—Head of the Department, Agafer; Adjutant Bukholm.

Note—Another instance of the time when Germany was using an iron hand of discipline, clearing of agitators the provinces it already had announced its intention of seizing for its own. The letter was referred by Markin, one of Trotzky's secretaries, to Voldarsky, who seems to have been in charge of the proletarian agitation in these provinces.

Have original letter.

Document No. 47

[G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 17, Feb. 17, 1918.]

To the Council of People's Commissioners: The intelligence department has received detailed information that the agitators of the Petrograd Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies have completely changed the character of the Estland Socialists' activity, which finally led to the local German landlords being declared outlawed. By order of the General Staff I ask you to take the immediate steps for the restoring of the rights of the above-mentioned German landlords and the recalling of the agitators.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer.

Note—This order for the release of the German landlords was at once obeyed, and the act of surrender, evidently at the direct order of Lenin, to whom this letter is addressed, marked the end of the incipient rebellion of the Bolsheviks leaders against their German masters.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 48

[VARIETY ACTIVITIES Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, Jan. 22, 1918.]

To the Council of People's Commissioners: By our agents it has been established that connections between the Poles, the Don and French officers, and also probably the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers, are maintained by means of Russian

and Rodionoff; in Irkutsk, Zhinzhovra and Geze; in Vladivostok, Butenoff, Pannoff and Erlanger—Chief of counter-espionage, Feierabend; Commissar, Kanmanovich.

Note—Apart from the list of agents this letter has interest from the comment "To the company of Bonch-Bruevich." The signature is illegible.

Have photograph of letter.

off that the friction which has arisen between General Alexieff and General Kaledin, after which the volunteer corps of General Alexieff began the movement to the north, is a tactical step to have a base in the rear. In this way the army of General Alexieff will have a reliable rear base protected by Cossack troops for supplying the army and a base in case of an overwhelming movement on the part of the enemy. The communications of General Alexieff with the Polish troops have been proved by new reports of the Polish Bolshevik commissars, Shuk and Dembinsky.—Chief of the Division of the General Staff, O. Rausch; senior aid, R. Krieger.

Note—Important as showing that the Germans had a real fear of the military possibilities in the Alexieff-Kaledin movement. The suicide of General Kaledin at a moment of depression, following betrayals that undoubtedly were carefully plotted, was tragically a part of the great national tragedy.

Have photographs of letter.

Document No. 51

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 263/79, Jan. 23, 1918.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: To your inquiry regarding those agents who might be able to give an exact report of the sentiment of the troops and population in the provinces, I transmit to you a short list of the Russo-German agents-informers. In Voronezh, S. Sirtzof; in Tiflis, Globoff and Melikoff; in Tiflis, Enskidze and Gavriloff; in Kazan, Pfalz; in Samara, Oaipoff and Voening; in Omsk, Blagoveshensky and Sipko; in Tomsk, Dattan, Tarasoff

archists include several notorious characters.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 53

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 471, Jan. 27, 1918.]

To the Commission of Combating the Counter-Revolution: By us here

duce. The only way to prevent it is to keep it out from the beginning.

However, as the President has requested all to join in contributing to this fund, the Chronicler bows to the decree.

The Roman Catholics and their political allies must shoulder the responsibility for all religious controversies that may arise. They should have entered the war as Americans, not as Roman Catholics."

CHURCH AND STATE AND JOINT DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

udge.

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WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES DRAFT APPEAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To obtain men who have demonstrated their ability in commercial life for work in the army, the War Department has appealed to manufacturers and business men to submit names of their employees with such qualifications who come in the early draft classifications.

The General Staff plans to place the men in positions similar to those which they hold in civil life, thereby increasing the efficacy of the various branches of the War Department.

Treaties Ratified

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate late on Thursday ratified the draft treaties between the United States and France, and between the United States and Greece.

Non-Essentials Transferred

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced on Thursday that through the processes of the "work-or-fight" order 100,000 men had been transferred from non-essential to essential industry.

Enlistment of British Subjects

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Voluntary enlistment in this country of British and Canadian citizens will cease on Oct. 12, when men of military age from those countries will be subject to American conscription, according to an announcement by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission on Thursday. On that date the offices of the mission throughout the United States will be closed, after 16 months' activity.

British and Canadians of the original draft age, 21 to 30, can enlist only until Sept. 28, the statement says.

CHARGES AGAINST HOG ISLAND MANAGEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—A party of some 500 allied subjects, including 60 British and American and 40 Italian civilians with some 400 Italian military, have reached the Swedish frontier from Russia, and meanwhile, it is reported that the Italian consul and 400 Italians have been forced to leave Moscow and seek refuge northward.

Bolshevist Official Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Russian papers state that the Bolshevik Commissioner of Justice has retired owing to a disagreement with the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal regarding the acts of Red Terror ordered by the latter.

Consulates Closed at Kiev

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Kiev message to the German papers reports the closing of the Greek, Belgian and Italian consulates there.

BOARDING STEAMER SUNK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A British armed boarding steamer was sunk by a submarine on Sept. 12, the Admiralty announced this evening. Fifty-eight persons are missing.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Misses' Step-In Chemises

Made to Our Order

1.50 and 2.00

THESE serviceable and practical garments are growing daily in demand, because they take the place of both drawer and skirt. There are several, in Empire style, straight-line effect—with regulation neckline or bodice top with lace shoulder straps.

All are made of fine nainsook and ornamented with dainty embroideries and fine Valenciennes lace edgings and insertions. Every piece is well made and carefully finished.

The values are such that it would be well to buy for next year.

REESTABLISHMENT OF EASTERN FRONT

Vladivostok Message States That News of This Development Is Confirmed—General Alexieff Takes Offensive on Amur

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

The most important news from the Russo-Siberian war theaters is the message from Vladivostok which states that the reestablishment of an "Eastern front" on the great European battlefield is confirmed. The new Russo-German front, it is stated, runs through the Don country in the south, then northeast to the important town of Saratov on the Volga, still further northeast to Samara, thence northwest to Penza and so to Vologda, where it presumably joins up with the front rapidly being formed by the Allies working down from Archangel.

The line is, of course, in no sense continuous, but the Germans are reported to be moving up troops from occupied territory to defend threatened positions. The new front, at the moment, probably does no more than represent the line north and east of which the anti-Bolshevik forces are steadily consolidating their influence.

Meanwhile, a Moscow message states that General Alexieff has taken the offensive against the Bolsheviks in the Far East on the Amur River.

The New Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Moscow message to the German papers states that General Alexieff with considerable Cossack and White Guard forces has taken the offensive on the Siberian front against the Bolshevik forces that had fallen back on Blagoveshchensk on the Amur River.

Meanwhile, a Kiev message to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reports a continuation of the Bolshevik offensive west of Tiaritsin and the occupation of Tuapst, while later reports state that the Bolsheviks have captured Maikop.

Vladivostok message states that the reestablishment of the Russo-German front on a line running through the Don Territory, Saratov, Samara, Penza and Vologda is confirmed, and that Germany is moving up troops from occupied territory.

Japanese Enter Chita

TOKYO, Japan (Sept. 10)—A contingent of Japanese cavalry, together with troops belonging to the command of General Semenoff, the Cossack leader, entered the town of Chita, in Trans-Baikalia, on Sept. 6. They were enthusiastically welcomed.

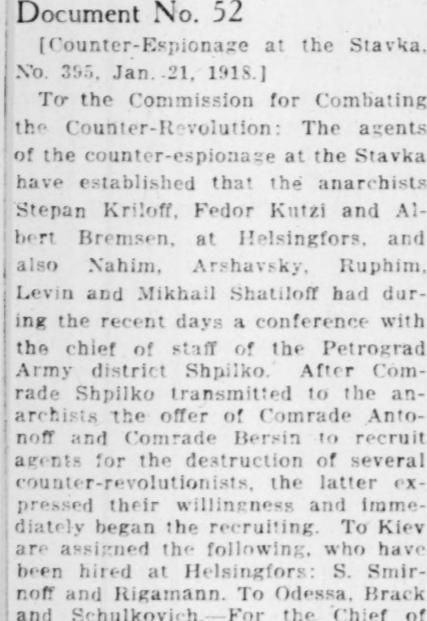
The entry of Tzeczo-Slovak forces into Chita from the west, previous to this date, has already been reported.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
General Kaledin



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
General Alexieff



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Mr. Anofoff

The COLLEGE Price 5.50 and 6.50 Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Government recommends oxfords to save leather, but many of our smartest young women already wear them nearly the year round. Oxfords will be unusually fashionable this Fall and Winter.

At the price, this is an extremely popular Walk-Over model. It has a

CAILLAUX TRIAL—LABOR POLICIES IN NATIONAL ASPECTS

SENATE TO HEAR THE CAILLAUX TRIAL

Former French Minister to Be Tried With M. Humbert, Against Whom More Serious Charges Have Been Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The disposal of three out of the multiplicity of French affairs by which it is sought to clear treason and all the lesser faults of imperfect patriotism out of France, only serves to indicate the complexity of what remain and the difficulty of thorough investigation. Bolo, the Bonnet Rouge gang, and M. Malvy have been dealt with, and now the authorities and people turn to what remains and consider the position of things. In the meantime more than three cases have been added for the three concluded, but the new ones are of comparatively minor importance. On the other hand, the inquiries into some of the main affairs that have been in the hands of Captain Bouchardon and his deputies for weeks and months past seem to drag on very slowly, and in certain matters there is an apparent lack of complete understanding on the part of the authorities. It is not that they have not confidence in their cases, but the difficulty of absolute investigation in some matters becomes very great, and points which they know to be in existence, and which they must have, continually evade their search. This naturally gives opportunity for complaint by the accused, who protest that the proceedings are slow and that either the charges should be proved against them or withdrawn. However, the prosecution have never appeared to be much affected by these appeals, the speciousness of which they understand.

The complexity of the affairs, and the way in which they are threaded among each other, is indicated in two or three circumstances which are forward just now. It has now been decided that M. Caillaux will be arraigned as M. Malvy was, not before a military tribunal, but before the Senate sitting as the Haute Cour. The rumor that this was possible was first put into circulation some weeks ago, and, though at that time it was discounted, it has steadily grown in strength, and this course will, as stated, be pursued. Before then, however, there will certainly be a considerable debate upon the capacity and sovereignty of the Senate as the Haute Cour and whether it has really all the power it claimed in the last days of the Malvy trial. Some seem to consider that its integrity is so much affected now, or that on the other hand it is so much under a cloud, that no further case ought to be submitted to its judgment until there has been a thorough examination of its status and a decision upon it. However, such views notwithstanding, it was recently stated that not only will M. Caillaux be brought to the Senate for trial, but that he and M. Humbert would be taken together.

There have been some sensational developments, however, in the Humbert case, as will be shown, and how far that will affect any such idea of the authorities remains to be seen. In any case the idea only shows how closely these various affairs are interwoven. There are, of course, associations between the Humbert and the Caillaux affairs; Bolo and others have bound them together; but in general aspects they have seemed to be fairly well separated. However, even though the Senate as the Haute Cour were to take them both together, it would not mean, of course, that the two cases would be joined as one, being essentially so different, but merely that time and trouble would be saved and efficiency served. Witnesses, for example, who had testimony to give concerning both might be thoroughly and completely examined at the same time, for it has happened in the investigations so far completed that when one matter was being probed into, discoveries were made concerning another. This complexity and interweaving are further illustrated by the report that the merchant Pillet, the accused in another case, who has had his own affair so far joined up with that of the accountant, Leautay, is to be separated and joined to that of Suzy Depay, the actress, Tremblez and others, a course of procedure against which, for reasons best known to himself, Pillet has been expressing strong objections.

This Depay-Tremblez affair, which is in the hands of Lieutenant Gazier, is nearing the end of the preliminary investigation, and it is said that it will be brought to trial at no very distant date. The final examinations of witnesses are being made, and Tremblez, who has made his own concluding statements in the matter, has reiterated his explanations as to his relations with the German financial agent Rosenberg, and his justification for the large sums of money he received from him. There have been some slight developments in the case of M. Turmel, the deputy for Guingamp, in whose locker in the ante-rooms of the Chamber foreign notes to a large amount were discovered, and whose conduct in Rome in seeking an interview with the Prince von Bulow and other ways has brought down great suspicion upon him. M. Turmel is now face to face with the extreme charge of intel-

ligence with the enemy, and it is stated that he is showing some embarrassment in answering the questions of Captain Mangin-Bocquet who has his case in hand. Some new documents have been discovered, and when Turmel was interrogated concerning them he said he would like time to prepare his answer to the questions. It is not stated whether these documents and the questions that arise from them have anything to do with the rules M. Turmel said he had bought in Barcelona to the order of the Italian Government—both Barcelona and Rome denying all knowledge of such a transaction—in explanation of the money that had been found in his locker.

Incidentally it may be said that a certain Henri Dothee, who has frequently been mentioned in the course of the Turmel investigations and who once acted as private secretary to Turmel himself, has just been arrested, not on any charge connected with these treason trials, but on one of the bribery and corruption of public officials in connection with certain other matters. Dothee had set up a place of business in the Rue Saint Lazare where he operated in various ways and from which address it is said a journal bearing the sound and impressive title of *La Grande France* was also published, but at irregular intervals. An associate, Marius Astruc, was arrested at the same time.

The new turn of affairs in the case of M. Charles Humbert has been very remarkable. As has been reported previously, the late editor and proprietor of *Le Journal* was showing considerable impatience at the slow manner in which proceedings were being carried on against him, and complained that the commission sent to the United States to investigate the transactions he carried on there on behalf of the French Government early in the war, should either be called upon to produce its report immediately or the rest of the case against him should be taken and that part of it left over. This attitude of his excited some sympathy. However, in due course the whole of the preliminary proceedings seemed in the way of completion and on the penultimate day of July, Lieutenant Joussetin had M. Humbert along for what was believed to be the final interrogation, and the case was then regarded as completely prepared and documented as such.

On this occasion M. Humbert read a statement in which he again protested his innocence, and in regard to his transactions with Lenoir and Desouches and also with Bolo he declared once more that, in the first case, the money supplied to him for the funds of *Le Journal* seemed quite untroubled, inquiries making it appear conclusive that it was part of the personal fortune of the father of Lenoir, while as to the Bolo funds there was no apparent ground for suspicion since Bolo in no way interfered in the conduct of the paper and was contented to take his profits, in addition to which many persons of responsibility vouched for Bolo in this matter. M. Humbert in the statement he read said it was all one to him whether he were charged with commerce with the enemy or intelligence with him, as, in his opinion, if a man were guilty of commerce—this being the charge against him at that time—he considered he ought to be executed, as in either case he would be a traitor. With this the interrogation closed, and it was virtually settled that the trial should begin on or about Aug. 25.

Four days later it became known that there was a change of plans, that the inquiry that had been closed was about to be reopened, and that the trial was postponed. The utmost secrecy was preserved, but nevertheless it is possible to state the facts with confidence. After the closing of the Humbert interrogations, Lieutenant Joussetin further examined the two others intimately concerned with this case, Lenoir and Desouches. Just at this time a statement concerning Humbert was made by a former clerk of Desouches. This man, who was a disbarred lawyer, had not a good record, and his statement in itself might not have seemed of great importance, but it happened to fit in very remarkably with another statement from quite another quarter and which also had not seemed of any consequence. It seemed that two stray links were fastening up quite a big piece of chain. Desouches was brought forward for a further examination, and more questions were put to M. Humbert. Many suspicions were confirmed.

Then, so strange in their contrasted circumstances are these cases, a former army captain named Berton, who is serving out a sentence of transportation for life at a penal settlement abroad enters into this one. This man was arrested eleven years ago and condemned for selling documents of value to Germany. Last April he wrote to Captain Bouchardon to say that he could give important evidence in the Humbert case. Little attention was paid to his letter at the time, but after what the clerk of Desouches had stated, instructions were cabled to the penal settlement for Berton to be examined with the result that the statements he made were such that an order was immediately sent out for him to be brought to France without delay. At the same time application was made to the Military Governor of Paris for permission to enlarge the charge against M. Humbert of commerce with the enemy to the one of intelligence with the enemy, the latter, of course, being full treason. In due course on its reassembly on Sept. 17 the Senate will be asked to grant the usual suspension of parliamentary immunity in regard to this further charge.

The case of M. Caillaux is all ready for trial. It is stated that the dossier embraces not less than 4000 documents, or 500 more than in the Bolo case.

WAR LABOR BOARD SETS 8-HOUR DAY

Decision by South Carolina Judge Becomes Board Ruling—Time and Half Pay for Overtime and Double on Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The eight-hour day in industrial plants has been upheld by the War Labor Board in a decision by Walter Clark, Supreme Court Justice of North Carolina, umpire in the dispute between union molders and the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company. The decision becomes the ruling of the board, and calls for an eight-hour day, except in cases of emergency.

Whether an emergency exists, the period over which it may extend and the number of extra hours a day shall be determined by agreement between the managements and the workers. In the present case this agreement will be arrived at by a permanent commission of four, two designated by the management and two by the men, the assent of at least three being necessary for permission to work more than eight hours in a day of 24.

Frank P. Walsh, of the War Labor Board, calls this decision the first great step in the application in fact of the national policy to industry in general, serving as a strong precedent in the adjudication by the board of future similar cases. He says that Justice Clark's provision for a democratic rather than an arbitrary decision of the question of emergency is of the utmost importance to workers.

Justice Clark said the protection of the eight-hour day would amount to nothing if the declaration of an emergency was left to the employer alone.

He stipulates that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half, with double time for Sundays and holidays. The workingman, he says, is entitled to some enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—I. R. Gerard, secretary of the Jackson Central Labor Union, said in regard to the labor situation: "Heretofore the manufacturers and employers generally have had the situation so well in hand and all in their favor, because of the fact that there were so many unemployed, that labor had no alternative but to work for wages that would not afford a decent living, and now that there is not such an abundance of labor the workers, in a measure, are in a position to have a voice in the agreement as to the prices at which they shall sell their only possession, their labor. Skilled labor, as a rule, is working six days a week, and on emergency work, where the good of the country depends on it, seven days a week and overtime each day. Common labor, as a rule, does not work every day and never did, and the cause of that is the indolent, shiftless labor which has always existed in the South, but not any more so now than formerly. The amount of wages paid this labor does not affect it one way or the other as to the number of days worked per week."

WAGE DECISION ON CANADIAN LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In the agreement signed in Montreal on Sept. 2 between the Canadian Railway War Board and the Railway Employees Department, Division No. 4, of the American Federation of Labor, the threatened trouble with the employees of the mechanical departments of the roads is averted. The agreement is, in effect, the McAdoo award with the amendments recently made in the United States. The men's pay is calculated retroactively. Fourteen basic trades are concerned. This adds \$15,000,000 to their pay rolls. The new agreement is a compromise. The railroads, under the direction of the Canadian Railway War Board, have made concessions in regard to classification and are to pay the men, grouped in three classes, 68 cents in

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25TH SEASON The Symphony Concerts 1918-1919
24 FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—24 SATURDAY EVENINGS
BEGINNING OCTOBER 11-12

Boston Symphony Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH CONDUCTOR, will conduct the OCTOBER CONCERTS. Announcement as to the Conductorship of the subsequent concerts will be made shortly.

ASSISTING SOLO ARTISTS

HAROLD BAUER
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FLORENCE CANTON
FREDERIC FRADKIN
MABEL GARRISON
EMILIO DE GOGORZA

Subscription Information

Season tickets \$60, \$45, \$30, \$24, \$15, plus war tax. Season ticket holders for last season may secure their same seats until Sept. 26. Tickets not reengaged will be on sale at Box Office Monday, September 30.

Applications for tickets by mail may now be made, and should be addressed to W. H. BRENNAN, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston. Telephone Back Bay 1492.

LABOR'S PART IN NATIONAL POLICY

Senator Robertson, Member of the Canadian Upper Chamber, Gives His Ideas in Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Labor Party of Canada is directly represented in the Dominion Government in the person of Senator Gideon D. Robertson, who is member of the Upper Chamber. He is a man who has the respect of all parties and he has done excellent service to the country in the settlement of a number of disputes between employer and employee. As the following interview with the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor indicates, Senator Robertson holds strong views regarding the right of labor to proper representation in the forming of national policy. In the course of his remarks the Senator said:

"Knowing full well that a German peace would be intolerable and that labor's future prosperity and happiness, for many years depend upon the issue of this war, Canadian wage earners have nobly done their part. They look confidently into the future, proudly conscious of work well done on the battle line abroad, in the factory and field, and in the forest and mine at home. More than 50 per cent of Canada's 400,000 volunteer army were wage earners.

"Less interruption of industry has

occurred in Canada than in any other belligerent country, in spite of serious provocation due to the constant decrease in the purchasing power of the workman's earnings. The victory which will make all nations free to enjoy the blessings of peace in security is approaching, and no class of people is destined to reap greater benefit as a result of the struggle and sacrifices made than are the wage earners. By commendable loyal service, both in arms and industry, they have won the deserved respect and confidence of all people.

"Labor looks forward to brighter days, believing it has earned the right to representation and voice in all matters of national policy. With that recognition, it has no fear but that industrial peace will follow."

COAL MINERS RETURN TO WORK

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—With the exception of the Blackwood Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Buck Run, an individual colliery, all the mines in the anthracite region resumed operations on Thursday. It is said that the men will return to work at the Blackwood and Buck Run collieries on Friday.

BROOMS FROM PALMETTO PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SANFORD, Fla.—By way of utilizing home products, Sanford has established a factory for the manufacture of brooms from the palmetto plant which flourishes in all parts of Florida. The new product is regarded as being satisfactory in every

URGENT CALL FOR WOMEN IN HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman's Land Army is sending out an urgent call for more women to enlist to harvest the crops of corn, potatoes and fruit. Not only are young women wanted for the actual farm work, but older ones as well are needed to attend to the housekeeping for the units and to do the necessary secretarial work connected with them. Any woman who can give a few weeks to this work at once will have the assurance that she is doing real war service in helping to feed the nations at war.

WAR WORK GIVEN NEAR WORKER'S HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Leslie Willis Sprague, staff speaker of the United States Department of Labor, addressing the Raleigh Rotary Club recently, said: "The great need before the country now is to convert non-war work into war work as rapidly as possible." Mr. Sprague told of the activities and purposes of the United States Employment Service. "The program of the government," he said, "is to have labor employed as near its home as possible, thus preventing the expense and congestion of traffic and waste of time due to long shipments of workers."

New October Numbers of

Columbia Records



"Do Your Little Bitty Bit" (Right Now)

Song after song has been written to portray what our soldiers and sailors are doing, but here is one sung by the Peerless Quartette which tells what we all can do—"With our Yankee 'Pep' and 'Vim,' we will pitch right in and win."

A 2602—85c

"It's a Long Way to Dear Old Broadway"

Since the boys themselves pronounce this song a sure-enough American "Tipperary," why not learn to sing it too, with all the fervor and ardor you can muster,—just as Irving Kaufman does in this Columbia Record?

A 2601—85c



Barbara Maurel—Newest Columbia Star, Sings "Long, Long Ago"

Alsace is the motherland of this gifted young mezzo-soprano, whose wonderful technical perfection is due to the teaching of Jean De Reske. She comes direct from Covent Garden Opera House to make her Columbia debut in two well-loved ballads.

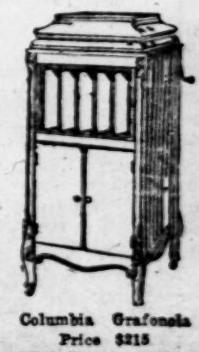
A 2608—\$1.00

58 other Beautiful Selections in the October List

Send some records to your soldier. There's a Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. hut. New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of every month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY

New York



FRENCH POST-WAR MINISTRY URGED

Mayor of Lyons in a Special Interview Argues for the Creation in France of a Great Allied Occidental Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS. France—Amongst the numerous French citizens whose ardent patriotism has expressed itself in a ceaseless activity with fruitful results, the name of Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Senator of the Rhone Department, would doubtless hold first place with many people. Never has his keen organizing faculties, his horror of insincere idealism and his aversion from politics in general been so clearly manifested as they have since the war. He is assisted in his many undertakings, which are generally connected with economic reform and progress, by the undeniably prestige he has gained with all with whom he is brought into contact, a prestige which is largely due to the powerful influence of a true culture, which in France possesses so much attraction. For M. Herriot is a writer of great erudition; this work on Madame de Récamier is one of the most complete studies ever published of this charming woman.

Not content with creating the largest center for the reeducation of disabled soldiers in France, nor with supervising and directing several committees dealing with various branches of relief work, nor with organizing in the midst of war that fair at Lyons which is already a dreaded rival for Leipzig, M. Herriot, who also finds time to write splendid, virile works, such as *Agir, Vouloir*, in which the gospel of activity, energy and manliness is expounded in the most convincing terms, is now directing his attention to some of the most vital post-war problems.

M. Herriot considers that the recent constitutions of the Mittel-Europa scheme makes it imperative to create in France a large occidental market which will counter-balance the German market. Expressing his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Herriot said in his opinion the creation of a post-war ministry was an urgent necessity.

"Germany," he said, "has not hesitated at all costs to protect the market at Leipzig. The government has not deemed it beneath its dignity to defend the town where the celebrated fair is held by all the means at its disposal. Every effort is made to attract visitors. It is the center of the propaganda services, and, thanks to the direct solicitude extended to it by the empire, the Leipzig Fair which closed on March 9, was visited by some 75,000 people. The military authorities moreover, had granted the stall-holders very long leave, in order to facilitate their work not only during the fair, but before and after it. And, as Bulgaria is now merely an economical annex of Germany, a special train service was even established between Sofia and Leipzig."

These and many other significant facts have served to confirm M. Herriot in his belief in the necessity for creating an official organization to cope with German efficiency. Nevertheless, he considers that these numerous proofs of that methodical action and organization which is one of Germany's characteristics should in no way discourage the Allies. "Although," he says, "after several centuries of existence, Leipzig succeeded, in 1918, in assembling 3600 sellers, at Lyons, although this was only the third year of the fair, they numbered 3200."

M. Herriot regrets that this great French economic victory was not made still more striking by being officially recognized by the French state. He remarks that even after the terrible lesson of the war, private initiative is still often regarded in France with indifference, if not with absolute hostility. This fact is greatly deplored by M. Herriot, who is an ardent lover of direct, personal action. It is the keynote of his character and of his life. He fears no responsibility, and, when Minister of Public Works, he even issued a decree which caused much perturbation in the services dependent upon him. The decree was simply worded as follows: "Let every one know that in taking the initiative, he can be sure of my protection."

M. Edouard Herriot is convinced, therefore, that it is vitally important for the Allies that their occidental market should be installed in France. "For, nor only," he says, "have we to compete with Mittel-Europa, but also with the neutral powers, which have recognized the immense benefits that could be derived by develop-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

M. Edouard Herriot

ing the economic life of their respective countries at a moment when that of the greatest powers of the world is naturally below par, or is at least handicapped. Switzerland, for example, has organized a fair at Bâle, in response to an appeal from M. Calonder himself, who declared, "Switzerland must provide for its own needs." Holland, again, opened a fair at Utrecht, in which less than 56,000 representatives of all the various industries took part." In face of all these facts, therefore, the importance of which no one can deny, M. Herriot bids France and her allies reflect. If they wish to vanquish Germany in the economic field—and to insure a real victory this is indispensable—they can only do so by being better organized than Germany is.

The creation of a Mittel-Europa should, he insists, make all concerned think seriously.

"By an Imperial decree dated the twenty-third of January, 1918," says he, "a ministry comprising two under-secretaries, a section for political economy and a section for social economy, has been constituted especially for the period immediately following the war. We have in hand the working program of this ministry. None of the questions which will arise on the morrow of the conclusion of peace are omitted."

M. Herriot advocates, with all his powers of persuasion, the creation of a post-war ministry. He gives some idea of the functions it would be called on to exert: "In my mind, in order to be efficient," he says, "the after-war ministry must take in hand all the essential interests of the nation, such as the protection of the race, the exploitation of the natural riches of the country, the organization of transport and industries, the organization of commerce, the reform of the banking system, of the educational system, and last but not least the creation of a new status for women."

These, succinctly expressed, are the ideas M. Herriot has advocated and defended with conviction, energy and persuasion in several fine articles he has published lately, and, notably, "Oui." He will soon develop them at greater length in another of his remarkably personal works, the title of which sums up his whole program, "Créer."

DALLAS PLANS CITY SWIMMING POOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—An additional expenditure of \$800,000 for the enlargement of schools which are giving technical training to soldiers has been authorized by the board of regents of the University of Texas in session here.

The school for radio operators will be moved from the university campus to Penn Landing Field, just outside the city, where 310 acres of land have been procured. Buildings will be erected at once, and the capacity of the school expanded to 3000. The present enrollment is about 500.

Additional buildings will be erected for the School of Automobile Mechanics, increasing its capacity from 3000, as at present, to 5000.

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Single copies may be obtained of the publishers at the rate of 25c per copy for the paper edition and \$1.00 per copy for the cloth (library) edition.

PUBLISHED BY THE BALDWIN SYNDICATE

Monadnock Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

OUTLINE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS POLICY

Mr. G. N. Barnes, British Labor Leader, Advises That Germany Be Compelled to Join League and Obey Its Rules

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—As one of the landmarks of the summer meeting at Cambridge will remain the lecture delivered by the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, M. P., on a League of Nations. The address would have been noticeable, if only that the lecturer is a member of the War Cabinet, but it acquires still greater importance as coming from the representative of Labor in that Cabinet. These are its preliminary titles to a careful consideration; its chief value, however, lies in the vigor and directness of thought of the lecturer, and in the practical character of the proposals themselves. Mr. Barnes will have nothing to do with any league which stands between the Allies and such a complete victory as shall bring to the dust those mad ambitions of the chiefs of the German Army which, accepted by the people, led to the present war.

To exorcise the spirit of militarism,

said the speaker, was the first task. The Prussian machine had, however, so far been sufficiently effective to encourage the Prussian military autocracy. If peace, therefore, were negotiated now, it would leave Prussian militarism over the German people still unbroken, and its power still strong for another struggle. And that would mean generations of military preparation, during which compulsory military service would be a general feature—at all events in the Old World, and possibly in the New. There would be no escape. The militarists in the United Kingdom would say that the nation had been unprepared in 1914, and must not be caught napping again. The militarists in Germany would, of course, say that their militarism had justified itself. There would be no logical answer either in Germany or Great Britain. That was why he wanted to make it perfectly clear that he was not there to speak of ending this war till Prussian militarism was defeated. What he was aiming at, and what he was there to propose was the inauguration of some international organization which should predicate the downfall of Prussian militarism as the indispensable preliminary. That was a first duty; the second was to make provision so that the cause of this war should not be left to cause another war.

After picturing the results of another such conflict as the present, which would pull down the very pillars of civilization, Mr. Barnes asked what means could be devised for safeguarding peace when it comes. He said that it was a stupendous problem, to the solution of which he should feel loath to apply himself, but that others had pointed the way by the advocacy of a family of nations, banded together in such a way as to keep the peace among them. That was but an expanded application of the purpose of the British Empire, which already kept the peace within the British Dominions; and of the ideas already embodied, in a tentative way, in Hague conventions. Each country would become party to the common defensive alliance, and each would undertake to act with all the others against any one who was false to the terms of that alliance.

It did not necessarily mean that the offending nation would be "jumped on" in the military sense, for there were other resources of civilization which might be first applied. Nations were now more dependent upon one another than ever before; the world more interdependent. It was safe to say that an economic boycott against a nation might in many cases be quite sufficient to enforce compliance.

The school for radio operators will be moved from the university campus to Penn Landing Field, just outside the city, where 310 acres of land have been procured. Buildings will be erected at once, and the capacity of the school expanded to 3000. The present enrollment is about 500.

Additional buildings will be erected for the School of Automobile Mechanics, increasing its capacity from 3000, as at present, to 5000.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS' POLICY OF COHESION

M. Albert Thomas Publishes Article Making Plea for Reconstruction of Ideals in View of Coming Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — Preparations for the forthcoming national Socialist Congress are now afoot, and in many respects they are causing anxiety. The general program is issued, and from this it appears that the congress will be held in Paris in a hall yet to be decided upon, and will last for five days beginning on Oct. 6. Beginning with "The Idea of National Defense," "Interior Policy" and "The Idea of Peace," there is to be a deep and thorough examination of the state of feeling in the party upon all matters with which it is vitally concerned, and it is said that in the case of the more important sections sincere effort will be made to restore some semblance of unity.

After the disturbing nature of the proceedings at the National Council a few weeks ago, when certain sections not only showed indications of being irreconcilable, but that they were more strongly antagonistic than ever, and when the old Minority was voted to the Majority, there has been some reaction, and it has dawned upon various sections that the party is in peril and that only general failure can result from the propagation of these divisions as it has been conducted in recent times. There have been conferences between leaders of sections, and the result is that there has been a general absence of public statements of such a character as to inflame still further the antagonistic feelings that have been developed. A campaign of cohesion, as it might be called, has been set on foot, and it has been discovered that there is a vital need for propaganda within the party and for the education of large numbers of new elements that have come into it during the last two or three years, and who do not thoroughly appreciate the general Social-ideal standpoint and aims.

A series of appeals by party leaders is now being issued in the official organ, *L'Humanité*. In the first of these headed "La Vie du Parti," M. Pierre Renaudel has his say, and at the outset of his article quotes from a letter received from a member who is among the fighting forces at the front, in which he appeals for the maintenance of unity in the party, declaring that it is a duty which those in the rear owe to those at the front. M. Renaudel points out that the sentiment which dictated those words was precisely that which had made the party determine, in the first year of the war, that the representation by the delegates in the case of both the councils and the congresses should continue to be based on the 1913 figures, so that no upheaval might be caused by new, exceptional, and perhaps temporary elements. The consequence has been the cessation of all propaganda and of all useful political life being contributory causes) that their recruitment had been exhausted for some time. Their differences of opinion had made their meetings difficult. Again, many of their members, feeling bitter about the existing state of things, had abandoned themselves from their gatherings for some time past. They had now the right to ask all such to resume their places in their groups and in their sections. Present circumstances in many respects were difficult, but at this time of crisis and when the party was examining itself, it was of importance that all voices should be heard and that the party should present itself in its true colors before public opinion.

An effort must therefore be made. Sometimes they said in their pride, and in their sadness also, that during the war the Socialist Party had been the only one that had endeavored to maintain what could be maintained of public life and of political action on the larger scale. But they would be very blameworthy if they did not be their duty as it was demanded of them by some of their comrades out there who were ready to give their lives, like that one from whose letter he had quoted. Those comrades were only able to hear with difficulty what they were doing for them. They received their newspapers irregularly, and in the course of the battles they were preoccupied with the safety of their country and their own safety. Therefore, they were frequently only informed at intervals of what the Socialists in the rear were doing to preserve the patrimony of democracy and socialism which in their eyes stood for France. Those who were in the rear must no more waver in maintaining the stability of their organization than in accomplishing, for the benefit of France and for humanity, the double duty of national and international action.

For reasons which are well understood, the writings of M. Albert Thomas have been missing from the columns of the party organ for some time past; but as a sign of the sincerity of this general appeal for unity and the strengthening of the party, he contributes the second article of the series, immediately following that of the editor as just quoted, saying at the outset that a great effort in criticism of themselves and elucidation of their situation is necessary. His statement is a remarkably frank and honest confession of internal difficulties and gives a unique picture of socialism from within such as is rarely afforded. Some, M. Thomas says, were saying that the old and well-tried members of the party were no longer attending the meetings, having been



Pelicans near mouth of Mississippi River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISIANA PELICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The pelicans of Louisiana have been investigated and found not guilty of damaging the fishing industry of the State. Complaints to this effect had been lodged with the State ornithologist, Stanley C. Arthur, by a number of fishermen, who further urged that the year-round protection of the great birds should be removed. What Mr. Arthur found, in the course of his visit to every fishing settlement of the State, was that the pelican feeds principally upon menhaden, a small plentiful, oily fish of value only for fertilizer, and which swarms in the shoal waters of the bayous and inlets along the coast. Huge schools of the menhaden get into the fishermen's seines, and so clog the meshes that it often takes hours to clear them out, hours wasted that might be occupied in taking food fish.

It is also asserted that the persons who had started the complaint against the pelican were backed by a company which planned to make a thin, high-priced leather from the beak pouches of the birds and to use the feathers for women's hats. As a result of the investigation, the protective law will remain in force and the pelican will continue the aid which it is giving the \$7,000,000 fishing industry in Louisiana by helping keep down the numbers of the menhaden.

Mr. Arthur succeeded in getting photographs showing the pelican feeding its young, the young bird having its head and beak entirely within the beak pouch of the parent bird, eating the fish the older pelican had brought home from the sea.

The ornithologist also learned that the pelican, in the Louisiana coast latitude, lays eggs and hatches its young at almost all seasons of the year. On the islands and mudflats along the gulf, the expedition found fresh eggs as well as eggs in all stages of incubation, newly-hatched birdlings, birds just getting their first feathers and half-grown pelicans, just beginning to venture out to sea.

During the tour Mr. Arthur and his party found a hitherto unreported colony of 50,000, on one of the many islands off the coast.

FRENCH SHOP

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Second Anniversary Sale

Week commencing Monday, September 23rd

Ladies' and Misses' Fall Suits, Coats, Blouses, Afternoon Dresses

All the latest models and materials.

Tea Gowns, Negligees, Breakfast JACKETS, Silk Petticoats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French, Philippine and American made Lingerie, Italian and Crepe de Chine Underwear.

Corsets—Irene, Ninette and Gossard front laced to fit every type of figure.

ALL AT ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES

There Are Patriotic Reasons for Starting Now on Your Christmas Shopping

The Council of National Defense recommends that people spread the period for Holiday purchases over October, November and December in order to relieve congestion of the later days. That's one reason—and a good one—for starting now—and another reason is for your own comfort and convenience. Start now and choose leisurely from this store's large stocks.

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the address of the 93 German professors, the authentic first drafts of the Zimmermann note and the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is inevitable that Harvard will become a repository of a rich mass of evidence, not all of it documentary, of the manners and customs of the Germanic tribes; and whereas those objects in the Germano Museum which were acquired before the year 1914 will be inspected occasionally by the curious, the permanent living significance of the museum will be in its memorials of the German people at war. The memory of Sittichkeff has forever been abolished by Schrecklichkeit-spurlos versekt; a Germanic museum can be nothing but a monument to a race more anthropoidal than human.

Suspect Internationalism

THE OUTLOOK (New York)—The man who puts internationalism above nationalism is as much to be suspected as the man who puts promiscuous affection for his neighbors above devotion to his own family. The 23 nations who are now fighting for the liberty of the world as against Pan-German despotism are the charter members of a league for peace. It is their first duty to protect that charter membership. Promiscuous admission of every nation into the league, regardless of its past record or present character, would make the charter not worth the paper it is written on, and thus automatically destroy the league itself.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES TO HOLD EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leading chemists of the United States, South America and the allied countries of Europe are to gather in this city for the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Sept. 23 to 28. The exhibits will cover a wide range. Exhibitors who have already engaged space in the Grand Central Palace number more than 350. The program includes daily speeches by those prominent in chemical industries. The American Ceramic Society is cooperating with the chemists and space has been set aside for an exhibit of the glass and ceramic industry.

One of the most interesting exhibits, it is expected, will be that of the American coal tar dyes which have been so well developed that not only does the United States no longer need the German product but is rapidly becoming able to supply other countries with the dyes that they have hitherto imported from Germany.

HEALTH INSURANCE IDEA IS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"Health insurance involves a great deal of expense to the public and may be a source of graft," declared Dr. E. H. Ochsner of Chicago, at a conference of business and professional men here, recently, for the purpose of considering the subject. "It would encourage people to seek medical attention under the least pretext." Dr. Ochsner said that health insurance was invoked upon the German people by Bismarck to curb socialism. He pointed out that the number of cases of purported illness in Germany increased 50 percent under the system.

CLAIMS COMMISSION FOR SANTO DOMINGO

Admiral Knapp, in Charge of Government of the Republic, Names Board to Take Up Island's Floating Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This bureau has learned that a mixed claims commission has been appointed by Admiral Knapp, in charge of the government of the Republic of Santo Domingo, for the purpose of adjudicating and settling the outstanding floating indebtedness of the island.

The president of this commission is James Horton Edwards, who is also comptroller of Santo Domingo. The other members of the commission are two Dominicans, two Americans and one Porto Rican.

These claims have all been filed and amount to about \$15,000,000 gold. The awards have not yet been made, but the commission will begin this work when Mr. Edwards returns from the United States, where he came to consult with the State and Navy departments. The amount of the floating debt, when finally adjusted, is estimated, will be about \$5,000,000 gold.

For the purpose of paying this amount, and since the ordinary receipts of the island are not sufficient to meet the amount at once, a new loan, guaranteed indirectly by the United States through its administration of the Dominican customs receipts, will be floated.

Santo Domingo is described as at peace under the government of the United States authorities. Between 1500 and 2000 United States marines are stationed at different points, principally at Santo Domingo City and at Santiago, capital of Santiago Province. In addition, a native constabulary has been organized, under the government, numbering about 2000 men and officered by American Marine Corps officers. This constabulary is well drilled, uniformed and equipped. All revolutionary activity and brigandage have been suppressed.

The customs receipts of the island have greatly increased since the United States entered the situation and the internal revenues have doubled and trebled. Whereas a few years ago it was customary to expect a deficit at the end of a Dominican fiscal year, since the United States took hold of the finances not only have the budgets been promptly met, but a very considerable surplus has been accumulated, amounting at present to more than \$2,000,000. Many new public improvements have been begun and some completed. New schools are being opened and American capital in considerable volume is being invested in the island.

FEDERAL BOARD MEMBER NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert Strauss, of New York, now representative of the Treasury Department on the War Trade Board, was nominated by President Wilson on Thursday to succeed Paul M. Warburg as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Celebrating the Founding of THE ROSENBAUM COMPANY in the year 1868.

Unusual Sale of Sheets, Bed Spreads, Linens, Flannels, Percales, Ginghams and Blankets

At prices we believe it would be hard to duplicate at wholesale today. The items quoted below are for Monday's selling, Sept. 23

Choice of these—at \$1.69

1 (8x90 in.) Full Bleached Seamless Sheet—one of the heaviest, best and strongest sheets made, a great value at.....	1.69
4 (42x26 in.) Full Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases—of the very best grade muslin.....	1.69
1 Pair Beautifully Embroidered Envelope Pillow Cases—soft, fine quality muslin, pair.....	1.69
3 (42x72 in.) Soft Fine White Muslin Bolster Cases.....	1.69
10 Yards Extra Heavy Half Linen Crash Toweling.....	1.69
12 (16x30 in.) Good Heavy Bleached Turkish Towels.....	1.69
6 (18x44 in.) Good Heavy, Well Made Turkish Towels.....	1.69
3 (21x47 in.) Beautiful Jacquard Border Turkish Towels.....	1.69
10 (15x24 in.) Good Heavy Hemstitched Huck Towels.....	1.69
5 (18x34 in.) Extra Fine Bleached Huck Towels.....	1.69
2 1/2 yards (64 in.) Snow White Table Damask, excellent quality.....	1.69
10 in. Beautifully Bleached Table Damask, yard.....	1.69
1 (18x72 in.) All Linen Scarf, Filet lace trimmed.....	1.69
1 (36 in.) Round Filet Lace Trimmed Center.....	1.69
1 (18x54 in.) All Linen Scarf—trimmed with pretty lace.....	1.69
3 yards Non-Shrinkable White Wool Fannel.....	1.69
5 1/2 yards Splendid Quality Dress Ginghams, checks, plaids, stripes.....	1.69
5 yards Heavy Fleeched Bleached Canton Fannel.....	1.69
7 yards (36 in.) Percales, light and dark grounds.....	1.69
6 yards Best Grade Lancaster Apron Ginghams, all styles.....	1.69
3 yards (34 in.) Very Heavy and Good Unbleached Muslin Sheetings.....	1.69
9 yards (36 in.) Full Bleached Cambric Finished Muslin.....	1.69

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

NEW YORK CLOSES CRICKET SEASON

Brooklyn C. C. Wins District League Title and Columbia Oval C. C. Wins N. Y. and N. J. Cricket Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK. — The cricket season in New York was brought to a very successful conclusion when the seasons of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association were completed. The championship of the league, which had been contested since the beginning of the summer, was won by the Brooklyn Cricket Club, champions of 1917, after a close contest with the Manhattan Cricket Club, also of Brooklyn. These clubs, which have their home grounds on the Prospect Park Athletic Grounds, have been old rivals since the organization of the league.

The championship of the association, which is of more recent growth, though it includes several older clubs, was won by the Columbia Oval Cricket Club of the Bronx.

In addition to the local championships, a series of inter-city matches was played between Philadelphia and New York, to take the place of the Halifax cup matches long contested between the various Philadelphia clubs, which was finally won by New York in 1917. These matches were to have been five in number, but after the New Yorkers had won three to one for Philadelphia, the final match was abandoned.

The feature match of the season was played at Livingston, Staten Island, for the benefit of the Red Cross, between the members of the British War Mission to this country, and a team selected from the older players called All-New York. Many champions of past years, including M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly and N. S. Walker, played for the locals, who proved the winners.

CANADIANS WIN SENIOR TROPHY

Defeat United States Golfers in First International Match on Royal Montreal Club Links

MONTREAL. — The team representing the Seniors Golf Association of Canada won the first annual competition with the Seniors Golf Association of the United States on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie, this week, by a score of 23 to 19. The match proved to be a great success and is sure to become one of the most popular international competitions held between Canada and the United States.

Each association was represented by 18 players, the Canadian team being led by G. S. Lyon, champion of Canada, while the United States team was led by Frank Presbrey, chairman of the United States Seniors Tournament Committee.

Two prizes were offered for the competition and both of them were won by home talent. The gold team trophy presented by the Governor-General was turned over to Captain Lyon by Lord Richard Neville. The Lord Shaughnessy cup was won by Captain Lyon.

H. P. Kingsley, president of the United States seniors, drove off the first ball. He had as his opponent the Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

The welcome address to the visitors from the American association was made at the close of the luncheon by W. R. Baker, C. V. C., president of the Canadian seniors. The result follows:

CANADA	U. S. A.
G. S. Lyon..... 2	W. E. Truesdale 0
G. T. Brown.... 2	C. J. Waldo.... 1
F. D. Ross.... 2	C. J. Tyng.... 2
Hor. M. Burrell 0	H. P. Kingsley.... 3
J. E. Caldwell.... 0	William Clark.... 3
E. A. Bernard.... 0	Frank Presbrey.... 2
W. R. Baker.... 0	J. H. Ottley.... 2
A. Wilson.... 2	George Wright.... 0
D. R. F. Buttan.... 0	Justice M. Pitney 0
J. W. McGregor.... 3	M. W. Herbert.... 0
G. C. Holland.... 3	G. P. Fiske.... 0
E. Moherty.... 0	J. A. Flynn.... 2
W. N. MacLean.... 3	D. C. Macdonald.... 0
J. M. Greene.... 3	S. M. Glendinning 0
T. A. Roiphe.... 0	T. J. Williams.... 2
P. H. Miller.... 0	L. H. Polson.... 2
D. Ross.... 0	W. H. Canterbury.... 0
	O. Hochmeyer.... 1
Totals..... 23	Totals..... 19

JOHNSON UP HOLDS CLEVELAND CLUB

CHICAGO. — B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has upheld the stand taken by the Cleveland Club of that league in disbanding Sept. 1, and not going to St. Louis to play the two championship games with the Browns scheduled for Labor Day.

The St. Louis Club put its team on the field Labor Day, despite the fact that J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland Club, had previously notified the club that his team would not appear, and started both contests. The Browns then claimed the two games by forfeit.

President Johnson bases his ruling on the order of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, which gave professional baseball players exemption from the "work or fight" rule until Sept. 1. Had the American League president decided in favor of the St. Louis Browns, it would have given them fourth place in the championship standing at the expense of the New York Club, and would also have forced the Cleveland Club to pay a fine of \$2000.

HAYES IS HOLDER OF MANY TITLES

Chicago Tennis Player Has Taken Illinois State Championships in Singles and Doubles

CHICAGO. — W. T. Hayes of this city is now the holder of five lawn tennis championship titles for 1918, following his capturing of the Illinois State singles and doubles titles on the Edgewater Beach hard courts. The three titles which he had previously won this year were the Chicago City singles and the Western Sectional singles and doubles.

Hayes won the state titles by defeating Edward Oelsner, another Chicago player, in the final round in three straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. The fact that Hayes allowed his opponent only three games in three sets shows that the champion was pretty near the top of his form as Oelsner is above the average player. Hayes was paired with G. J. O'Connell, also of Chicago, in the doubles and they won the title by defeating Oelsner and R. F. Woods, also of Chicago, three sets to one, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The date for drafting players is from Sept. 20 to Sept. 25 inclusive and the National Commission, which has jurisdiction over this event, has sent notices to the various major league clubs telling them the conditions under which drafting may be carried on this fall.

Owing to the fact that the major leagues have closed until the end of the war, new conditions relative to the number of players a club can reserve, as well as the method of paying the minor league clubs for the loss of drafted players, has become necessary and these are the chief features of the revised rules as given out by the commission.

This fall, instead of being required to pay the draft price in cash, the drafting club will simply deposit a promissory note with the secretary of the National Commission for the amount for collection and in event the player joins the major league team and is retained by it for 20 days, the drafting club shall pay the amount of the note to the interested minor league club.

The commission states in regard to the number of players who can be reserved by each club, that the rule governing it is suspended for the duration of the war. The commission, however, reserves the right carefully to scrutinize each list before approving it. The notice sent out by the commission follows:

"From Sept. 20 to Sept. 25, inclusive, the National Commission will receive and pass on the selection of players from minor league clubs by major league clubs in accordance with the methods and regulations prescribed in the national agreement and the commission's rules supplementary thereto. Notices of selection may be filed with the secretary of the commission by mail or in person.

"Because of war conditions the selecting club will not be required to pay the draft price for the player until he has reported to and been in its service for 20 days, but in lieu thereof shall deposit with the secretary of the commission its promissory note for the amount for collection and payment to the interested minor league club in the event that the player joins such major league club and is retained by it for 20 days.

"All drafts not canceled by proper notice to the secretary of the commission by or before Sept. 25 will be valid.

"Until the close of the world's war and the restoration of the game to a peace basis the limitation in the number of players a major league club can reserve is suspended, but clubs are warned that the commission will carefully scrutinize each list before formally approving it.

"In accordance with the commission's ruling of Aug. 1, in re player and territorial rights of suspended minor league clubs, a major league club is permitted to perfect its title to a player of a disbanded minor league club to whom it has given employment since the premature close of his original 1918 club's season on payments to it of the draft price according to its classification.

"Payment of the draft price for such player if he is reserved, however, will not be required until the player returns to the service of the interested major league club after the revival of professional baseball and renewal of the major league pennant races."

KANSAS CITY TO MEET ST. LOUIS

Municipal Champions of These Two Cities Will Play for the State Baseball Championship

KANSAS CITY. — A series of games is to be played in this city for the amateur baseball championship of the State between the winners of the Municipal Baseball League champions of St. Louis and the Muny champions of this city. The games will be played at Association Park, Sept. 28 and 29.

The Kansas City Athletic Club champions have closed their championship season, and it is expected that the game played against Camp Funston will be their last real contest until they meet the St. Louis champions. The nine is keeping in top form by playing practice games twice a week on the Kansas City A. C. diamond.

Only two games are scheduled to be played by the teams so that in case each team wins a contest, the winner of the championship will be decided by the total number of runs scored by each team in both games.

Last year the Schmelzers, who won the Kansas City Muny title, played two games in St. Louis and later the Mount City champions met the Gunners in a series here, which was won by the visitors.

*Authors.

COACH FOIWELL IS RELEASED

PHILADELPHIA. — Because of the uncertainty of the football situation and the fact that there will be no football under its direct authority, the University of Pennsylvania has notified R. C. Folwell, its football coach, that his services would not be needed this year. Folwell's contract with the university contained the usual war clause.

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CLUBS CAN DRAFT MINOR LEAGUERS

National Commission Sends Out Notices to the Major League Baseball Clubs Showing New Conditions to Meet War Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON. — Despite the fact that the two major league baseball organizations have suspended operations for the duration of the war and the minor leagues have done the same, the drafting of minor league players by the major leagues is expected to take place this fall as usual, although it is not thought that it will be as extensive as in years past.

The date for drafting players is from Sept. 20 to Sept. 25 inclusive and the National Commission, which has jurisdiction over this event, has sent notices to the various major league clubs telling them the conditions under which drafting may be carried on this fall.

Unofficial scores given out Wednesday evening show the Camp Perry instructors' team No. 1 is leading in the special pistol team match with 1316 out of a possible 1500 on the three stages at 25 yards, both rapid and slow fire. The second instructors' team comes next with 1300, and Texas is in third place with 1256. Captain Raymond, Camp Perry, had the high individual score of 234.

The grand aggregation of the National Rifle Association matches which were shot last week has been announced. Corp. F. H. Branson of the United States Marine Corps won the gold medal with 780. Capt. D. A. Preussner, Camp Perry, was second with 762, and J. E. Miller, Hillsboro, O., third with 760.

Owing to the fact that the major leagues have closed until the end of the war, new conditions relative to the number of players a club can reserve, as well as the method of paying the minor league clubs for the loss of drafted players, has become necessary and these are the chief features of the revised rules as given out by the commission.

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Municipal Champions of These Two Cities Will Play for the State Baseball Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WAVERLY. — With a medal card of 151, William Ogg, professional golfer for the Dedham County and Polo Club, won the closing tournament of the New England Professional Golfers' Association which was played on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club.

Ogg led the competition from the start, turning in a fine round of 74 for the first 18 holes of play. This was four strokes better than Louis Tellier, professional at The Country Club, who not only finished second to Ogg in the first 18 holes of play, but was second for the 36 holes with a card of 152. Tellier played just as brilliantly during the last 18 holes as did Ogg during the first.

Burt Nicholl, the home professional, won third place with a total of 156, an 80 for the first 18 holes proving too much of a handicap to overcome in the last 18 holes of play.

W. H. Walker, an amateur belonging to the Belmont Spring Club, finished in a tie for fourth place with Fred Miley, the Homestead professional, with cards of 163. The leading cards follow:

William Ogg..... 74 77 151
Louis Tellier, The Country Club 74 152
Burt Nicholl, Belmont.... 80 76 156
W. H. Walker, Belmont.... 79 84 163
Fred Miley, Homestead.... 79 84 163
Charles Burgess, Woodland 85 81 166
W. Mulcahy, Wellesley.... 91 83 174
F. C. Adams, Belmont.... 99 94 184

*Authors.

NEBRASKA TO MAKE TRIP

MORGANTOWN. — A telegram has been received here announcing that the University of Nebraska will play a game of football with West Virginia University Oct. 26.

The commandant of the Nebraska eleven has sanctioned just one game abroad. This will be the longest trip to be made by any college football team.

*Authors.

H. J. MUELLER IS HOLDING LEAD

Member of Indiana Rifle Team Scores 289 in Individual Pistol Competition at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY. — Conditions were very unfavorable to competition when the United States national individual and special pistol team matches opened on the rifle range here with the result that only 400 of the 1650 who entered the individual match were able to complete the course.

The individual match is being shot in four stages on the 200, 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges. Of the men who completed their course on the opening day, H. J. Mueller of the Indiana team turned in the best score when he made 289 out of a possible 300. This was nine points better than S. G. Hall, of California, who finished in second place and 18 points better than Capt. G. E. Parsons of the thirteenth cavalry who was third.

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INQUIRY TO TRACE ACTS OF BREWERS

(Continued from page one)

In connection with the German-American Alliance, it was indicated that the brewers were the backbone of that disloyal organization. It will be the purpose of the Senate to show that the brewers were cognizant of the moves made by Dr. Bernard Dernburg and others to get control of newspapers, and that their money was used as freely as that of the Imperial German Government.

On Wednesday, in The Washington Times, Arthur Brisbane made a statement in which he said the money with which he paid a part of the purchase price of that paper was borrowed from C. W. Feigenspan, a Newark (N. J.) brewer. He said the sum advanced was \$375,000. Mr. Feigenspan, is president of the United States Brewers Association.

Mr. Palmer Gives Proofs

Letters and Checks Show Use of Brewers' Funds by Mr. Brisbane, Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The methods and aims of the combine of Germans on American soil, brewers bent on augmenting their swollen fortunes, and Americans willing to soil their hands and prostitute their talents for unearned gains, let their country suffer what it may from their conscienceless deeds, have recently been subjected to publicity which they have not been well able to withstand. A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, has now turned the light on in such intensity that there is no place left wherein this combination can hide its alleged disloyal activities.

Since Mr. Palmer made his speech in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sept. 14, it has been known that he had information which would involve men in high places. He promised that he would tell how the Germans and unscrupulous politicians, and equally unscrupulous newspaper men, had worked in the interests of the brewers and the German cause. It was hard to draw the line, so intermingled were the two. The men at whom Mr. Palmer's statements in his public speech were aimed have known what was coming, and in The Washington Times, of Wednesday evening, the editor, Arthur Brisbane, uttered defiance. Even at that hour Mr. Palmer was completing his file of accusing documents, which on Thursday he gave to the press.

All the week, men had said to each other: "When will The Washington Times be named?" The question has been answered. In his Harrisburg speech, Mr. Palmer said that the extent to which the big men who control the liquor business in America have gone to secretly control the government by the secret ownership of and control of political organizations, is almost beyond belief. The extent to which they have gone to shape public opinion, almost at its very sources, in the newspapers of the country, secretly, has been almost beyond comprehension by American citizens.

"Let me say to you as an illustration of the lengths to which these interests will go," he continued, "the facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the United States, and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought the organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic."

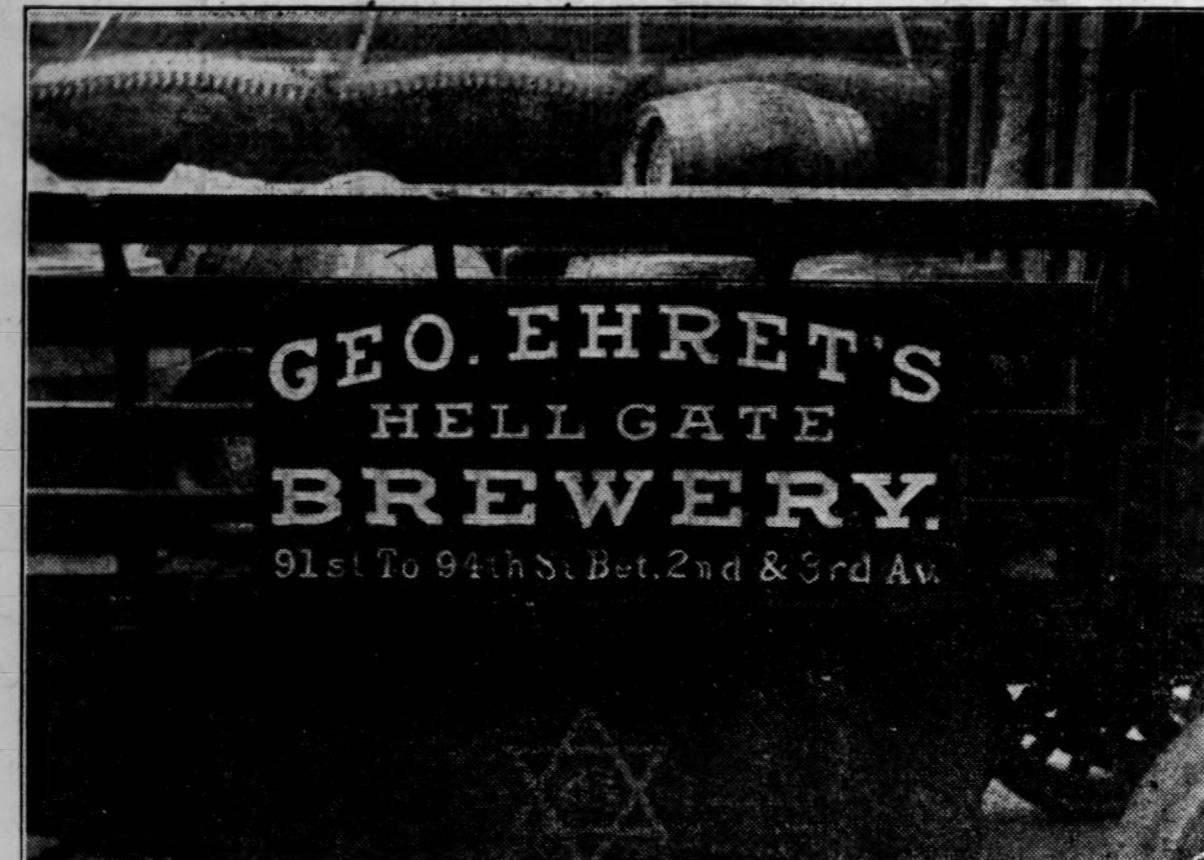
That money was placed there under methods and by contrivances cleverly designed to keep secret forever who it was that put the money into that newspaper, and for what purpose it was there. Now, I say to you, that when this traffic, doomed though it is, undertakes and seeks by these secret methods, to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the government of state and nation, it is time that the people know the truth."

Senator William H. King of Utah, wrote to Mr. Palmer asking him for any information that he had to give, since he had learned that certain liquor interests were closely associated with the National German-American Alliance, then under investigation by the Judiciary Sub-committee of which he was a member.

It was in reply to this letter that Mr. Palmer expanded his speech and set forth his proofs, the originals of which remain in his possession. These include six checks of C. W. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers Association, and five drafts aggregating \$345,000, payable to bearer and indorsed by "A. Thrusby" (Alice Brisbane Thrusby, having the same address as Arthur Brisbane) and "The Growing Circulation Company," which the corporation directory reports as having an office in New York, and its business as "truckling." This "truckling company" gave a note to C. W. Feigenspan for \$300,000.

Mr. Palmer also presents, as an interesting exhibit, a receipt signed "A. Brisbane," for \$300,000, from C. W. Feigenspan, trustee, on account of note given by The Growing Circulation Company. Of this, \$260,000, it was stated over Mr. Brisbane's signature, was to be used in the purchase of The Washington Times.

It is interesting to see why Mr. Feigenspan was a trustee in this matter. A letter from him to Robert Crain of Washington, attorney for the employ of liquor interests, throws light on it. He gives "Dear Bob" the names of the brewers and the amounts they have contributed, and incloses a copy of the note given to The Growing Circulation Company and a memorandum of the amount advanced them.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Prohibition is coming—"and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16:18)

ITALY'S FIRM REPLY TO AUSTRIAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

unerringly through the chinks of the armour."

Although this peace offensive had failed, the enemy would bait his hooks cunningly many times yet, and after their dwindling morale had made them formidable, there would then be attempts to snatch peace by stealth. The old wolf will be heard pleading like a lamb, and saying how his heart is bleeding over the condition of the German proletariat, but whatever voice was heard, it was really von Ludendorff who spoke, on behalf of the Emperor. No matter whether he spoke from the mouth of a syndic or of the proletariat, it was still von Ludendorff's voice.

Mr. Hughes, turning to the other phase of the enemy offensive, said there was still a great deal of poison gas about. He recalled that it was three years since he destroyed Morton's in Australia, and many things had happened since then. Recently he himself became involved, and he was glad to say that the people of this country gave him evidence of their support in a most substantial way. "I hope," he added, "I have seen the beginning of a new era and that this is the outward and visible sign of such a spirit in England as will sweep out from Dan to Beersheba all agencies of the enemy, which serve the purposes of Germany just as effectively, if not more so, than legions in the field."

Austria's Defeat Urged

Professor Masaryk Says It Is Necessary to Block German Arms
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk has added his word of approval for the stand which the United States Government has taken in regard to the futile peace note sent out by Austria-Hungary. "I consider," he said, "the answer sent by President Wilson the most statesmanlike and the best possible one that could have been made."

Within a few days, Professor Masaryk received a message of congratulation from Mr. Lloyd George, in which the British Premier expresses his appreciation of what the

Tzeccho-Slovak Army has done in Russia. On Thursday Professor Masaryk sent in reply the cable message which follows to Mr. Lloyd George:

"British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, London. Excellency:

"Our heartiest thanks and expression of gratitude for your and the War Cabinet's generous appreciation of our army in Russia. Your message will strengthen our soldiers, and we all are encouraged by it. Bohemia, being the most western wedge into Germany, is the primary objective of the Pan-German push toward the east; Berlin-Baghdad means, in the first instance, the control of Austria-Hungary, for this ramshackle empire is Berlin's bridge to the Balkans and Turkey; and that means that Berlin has free passage to Asia and Africa. Our whole nation always was aware of this danger of German world-domination, and therefore, at the very beginning of this war, joined the Allies, and our armies are fighting the Austrians and Germans in France, Italy and Russia.

"Only the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary will stop the Pan-German push to Asia and Africa. Bohemia, with Slovakia, must be free states; Poland, as well as Jugoslavia, must be united and free; the Ruthenians, Rumanians and the Italians of Austria-Hungary must be united with their nations. Such a Slav and Romance barrier from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and through Italy to Switzerland and France, will force the Germans to rely on their own national forces. This barrier is, at the same time, the most effective help for Russia, enabling her to develop without the direct interference of the Germans. The recognition of our nation by your and the Allies' governments we take as a token of the Allies' conviction that there will be no victory if Austria-Hungary is in any form preserved.

(Signed) "President, Tzeccho-Slovak National Council."

New York Times Explains

Paper Declares Its Recent Editorial Article Has Been Misunderstood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an attempt to justify the attitude taken in an editorial of Monday regarding the recent Austrian peace move, The New York Times of Thursday publishes as its leading editorial an explanatory statement. It reads in part:

"Some of our readers and good

friends have very evidently misunderstood a recent editorial article published in these columns. If there was in that article any warrant for the impression that this newspaper has in the slightest degree changed the attitude it has consistently maintained from the beginning of the war we wish to disclaim absolutely any purpose of that nature; if such an idea did anywhere find lodgment, it should be dismissed forthwith as contrary to every purpose and policy in this war which The Times has sustained and does sustain.

"The Times regarded the Austrian proposal as a confession of defeat, we construed it as an offer to surrender. If we erred, it was in putting that construction upon the invitation from Vienna, for that was the foundation of our comment.

"Construing the note as a surrender, we entertained the belief that the proposal might be considered, but only on the principle long ago laid down by President Wilson, that the result should make it everlasting sure that this agony must be gone through with again. We declared that that was the foundation principle."

"That we should have been misunderstood in a matter of so great importance is regrettable, and we desire to remove the misunderstanding by the unequivocal declaration of the firm belief we have always held that no peace should be made with our enemies save on the principles laid down by President Wilson. There can be no negotiated peace."

French Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French press considers M. Clemenceau's speech in the Senate as France's reply to Austria's peace move, the Figaro remarking that the replies of President Wilson, Mr. Balfour and M.

Clemenceau are one reply, preventing the discussion of peace from bringing succor to the mutterings of a storm which are heard in the Central Empires.

The paper points out that the leaders of the allied nations have seen through the enemy's intention of tempting them to waste time when they have not a minute to lose.

Particularly interesting, owing to the quarter from which it comes, is the praise given M. Clemenceau's speech by the syndicalist "Bataille" which approves the Premier's reference to the origin of the war, and remarks that the replies of President Wilson and Mr. Balfour differ from that of M. Clemenceau in that they make the previous transformation of Germany a condition of peace, whilst the latter makes the destruction of the Kaiser's military strength the primary necessity.

M. Barrès in l'Echo de Paris speaks

of M. Clemenceau as "the grand old man of France," and congratulates the country on such a spokesman, "who gives expression to the gratitude of the world to the arms of freedom, French, American and British, who have won such magnificent successes, which wound Germany's pride to the core."

M. Barrès goes on to speak in terms of the highest praise of the continuous pressure exercised by Field Marshal Haig's armies, declaring that to measure the importance of this action on the enemy, it has to be remembered that von Ludendorff is defending the famous Hindenburg intrenchments, and has reenforced them with picked divisions.

"Our allies," he says, "are overcoming the enemy in the most difficult conditions, and their pressure appears overwhelming."

Germany Aware of Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message quotes the Reichspost as stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government dispatched its note after consultation with the German Government and with the latter's full approval.

The note was composed after an animated exchange of views between both governments, and after the German Government had agreed that the moment for its publication was not ill-chosen.

Meanwhile George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung now states that the note did not come as a surprise to the German officials and recalls numerous Austro-German conferences that preceded it.

The Belgian Offer
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message announces that nothing is known in competent Berlin circles regarding a special German peace offer to the Belgian Government.

CHICAGO LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—That evidence gathered by the Committee of Fifteen, which was organized to fight vice in Chicago, and showing that sailors and soldiers have been served with liquor by licensed saloons, and that vice conditions are deplorable in the city, is to be sent to the government authorities at Washington, and that a plea is to be made for the government to take the matter of cleaning up Chicago into its hands, was declared by Samuel P. Thrasher, superintendent of the committee, at a meeting of ministers here.

This declaration followed a speech by John H. Alcock, acting chief of police, in defense of the police department, in which he urged the ministers not to pass a resolution denouncing the department until both sides had been heard.

He charged that political influence was behind an effort to hurt the police department, and said he would show up some of the activities behind the evidence that had been gathered. He declared further that if these places were violating the law, and the evidence was furnished, he would see that their licenses were revoked.

ORDER POSTPONING USE OF COAL REVOKED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, announced on Thursday that the order of last July in which it was

intimated that the use of coal for heating purposes in Boston would be forbidden until Dec. 1, has been revoked. Householders are requested, however, to use wood or other substitutes until late in November, where ever possible.



At the Request of The Federal Government

We are asking our Customers to begin their Christmas shopping in October rather than November and December. Later it will be impossible to guarantee delivery owing to transportation problems.

Our holiday catalog will be ready October 10th—there is no charge. Send in your name at once.

Newcomb-Endicott Company

DETROIT, MICH.

Wool Jersey Dresses

are the smart and practical dress for Fall wear—either for street or afternoon. They are especially effective with your furs for the first cool days—The variety of styles is large—and the lines and trimmings are the latest Fall modes—

Buy Now—Later they will be higher priced

DJ Healy Shops

222-228 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

Presenting

CORRECT STYLES Costumers to Gentlewomen

Hair's Restaurant CHOICE FOOD

Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient Location. Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

Hickey's

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls 201-203 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

Always For HARDWARE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND SPORTING GOODS 220-224 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Fruits of the Back-Yard Garden

A great broad avenue of the national capital of the United States is flanked by majestic homes, with impounding driveways leading up to them. In the spring season, terraced and exquisitely kept gardens distinguish a few of these homes, but most of them foster only a green lawn and one or more of the dainty yellow bushes for which Washington is famous. In the serenity and well-being of these carefully tended estates, there is little hint of the war problems which are stirring the heart of the nation. Yet, in a quaint little back-yard garden of one of the most majestic of these homes, a patriotic woman, the mistress of the house, labored every day last spring raising her own vegetables and flowers, without the advantage of good soil and with no aid except what could be given her by an inexperienced half-grown boy. The result was vegetables enough to feed a family of two for a year, as well as quantities of blooms.

"I wanted to do something in this war," she said. "And I felt that farming and gardening, even on a small scale, would be doing my bit. At least, it would be a labor-saving proposition, and that is something to be considered these days."

Even a well-kept lawn is considered a problem in Washington; the long, hot summers, the reluctant clay soil which favors a rank growth of weeds, complicate the work, but this back-yard garden of 60 x 70 feet, with an extension 10 x 70 feet, includes a riot of vegetables and flowers which defy all such claims. Vines, shrubs and perennials form a border around three sides; the fourth side, the one near the house, is used for tomatoes, green peppers, radishes, lettuce, parsley and mint. Against the eastern sky, hybrid tea roses and hardy climbers, trailing over hoops, form an effective fresco, while, to the west, are a grapevine, raspberry and currant bushes, a pear tree (which bore a peck of fruit last year) and a cherry tree old enough to bear fruit this year. A garden gate separates the frivolous flowers from the sturdy little vegetable patch into which it opens. Here, in a desolate space called "No Man's Land," the rest of the vegetables flourish in a strictly businesslike fashion. No tempting roses or sweet-scented jasmine is allowed to lure away the ground reserved for these serious vegetables.

"This clay bank was spaded, a rib-

eral allowance of fertilizer worked in rows of seeds planted and plants set out. This spring work is very heavy," said the mistress of the house and garden.

Cleaning away the winter covering, spading, fertilizing, sowing seeds and setting out the young plants is not an easy job, but there is such a reward when things begin to grow. I work from 9 until 12 every morning that it is possible, and it means real work, too. Besides other little things, vagrant seeds from a neighboring garden kept me busy preventing the damage they might do when wafted over to my garden; but the overcoming of these difficulties is such a joy that the worries are soon forgotten."

In this American "No Man's Land," lettuce, cabbages, Brussels sprouts, Irish potatoes, pole beans, snap beans, corn, parsnips and eggplant grow profusely side by side.

"Flowers have a mission, too, you know, and are an important factor in my war garden," said its mistress. "In May and June, one or more baskets of flowers are clipped each day and sent on a helpful mission."

The rose bed has a border of old-fashioned pinks and lilies of the valley, and violets nestle at the foot of the vines. Wistaria covers the wall of the garage and creeps over toward the house. Different varieties of honeysuckle, crimson jasmine, clematis and climbing roses, among which are Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha and Silver Moon, cover stretches of the fence.

In the early spring, Forsythia and white juncos make the first line of color; then come the Darwin tulips, bridal wreath and lilacs; finally, peonies, roses and fragrant honeysuckles; and, in the early summer, thyme, sweet-scented geraniums, heliotrope and hydrangeas.

A bird bath, in the center of the lawn, tempts feathered visitors, and cardinals, robins, woodpeckers, song sparrows, catbirds and mocking birds frequent the garden. Last winter, suited to a Chinese elm tree and strewn about the ground, brought a flock of hungry birds, including coves of quail, 19 being counted many times pacing slowly about and making leisurely breakfasts.

As a result of the productiveness of this war garden, weeks of canning and preserving follow the spring and early summer seasons and jars of canned or preserved grapes, currants, pears and raspberries, corn, tomatoes, string beans and peas witness to its success.

The Charm of Distinctive Stationery

"She is the sort of woman who thinks it quite all right to communicate with her butcher, baker or candlestick-maker on just any odd scrap of paper, but uses the most ornate sort of notepaper for her personal correspondence," commented a business woman recently, in speaking of one of her friends. "I know that she just doesn't appreciate the fact that one's letter paper can reflect the dignity of the business which it is used to transact. I am sending her some of these single sheets, with a new die which I have had made for her; don't you think she'll like them?"

The single sheets were indeed attractive; rather large, they were, of cream-colored paper, with a faint, grayish line. The envelopes were six inches long—the width of the paper—and wide enough to hold a sheet of the paper when folded twice across. They were square flapped, and came up high enough under the flap so that there was no opportunity for checks or important inclosures to slip out. They were engraved in a shade of gray slightly darker than the lines in the paper, and the monogram was a rather square one, extremely legible.

My own business stationery is much like this, except that the lines are very light brown, and that I have my name and address engraved at the top of each sheet." the business woman continued. "Many women who are not in business are beginning to use this sort of paper for communications of a businesslike nature, and I believe that a choice of this sort of stationery is especially commendable in cases where the handwriting is not easily and quickly read. I have known of cases where serious delays and mistakes were caused by illegible signatures; so many of us write a note very plainly, and then, perhaps with a feeling that the reader of the note will know our name, or because of a hasty in writing it that is due to the many times we sign our names during the day, we affix a hastily scrawled signature to the note, and cause the recipient of it to spend some time in puzzling out the name at the bottom of the sheet."

Many of the monograms which are being designed at present are extremely attractive. Long, slender letters, intertwined but so arranged that they are easily deciphered, have the fine lines and shading of works of art. One young woman uses the same design for everything: stationery, marking for her luggage, and linen. It is engraved in dark blue on her stationery that is meant for business correspondence; but, on that of a more personal nature, it is of two shades; the die being cut so that the outlines of the two letters are done in a dark shade of blue, while the letters are filled in by hand with water color in a lighter shade. Silver and blue are sometimes combined in the same manner.

An artist, whose hobby is the designing of monograms, endeavors to make his characteristic of the persons for whom they are meant. His family crest is a fleur-de-lis, and his initials, G. de C., are so arranged that they form this design. A design which he made for a young girl instantly came to mind; its graceful lines curved

Uses for Waxed Paper Wrappers

One housekeeper says that she wonders how she ever managed without the waxed paper wrappers, which come around much of the bread that one buys these days; she has found so many uses for them. She uses them constantly for covering the ice, spreading the separate pieces on as she gets them, until she has formed a substantial blanket, which she considers the most satisfactory protection she has ever found. Then she often uses them to wrap about solid food, before putting it into the lower part of the box, thus saving the use of a dish and protecting it from the odor of other food placed close to it. For instance, she wraps meat in one of these waxed papers, and thus can fold it into a much smaller portion of space than it would occupy, if placed on a platter; a sliced eggplant may be carried for this way, as well as any number of other vegetables. Of course, it is always valuable to use around sandwiches or fruit, in preparing lunches for school children, where a heavy paper is necessary. Lastly, this housekeeper finds that the wrappers are excellent for waxing irons, as they do not give out more than a sufficient amount of grease at a time.

What a Farmer's Wife Did

If housewives spent on their homes a quarter of the thought they gave to their clothes, there would be less drab, uninteresting houses in the land." So spoke a woman who had decided ideas on some subjects. "It is not a question of money," she continued, "but of taste." Then she proceeded to relate what a farmer's wife did.

Her 15-year-old boy was her only help. The outside of the house needed painting badly, but her husband did not feel that it was right to have it done. The inside changes his wife took into her own hands, and a charming interior was the result of her work. By trading some of her farm supplies, she got the materials together and started proceedings. She began with the living room, which had a northern exposure. Walls and woodwork were scraped. Whitewash, with some pink showing, was used on the former. For the floor and woodwork, a dull, deep pink enamel was chosen. The original furniture was the usual nondescript collection and a square grand piano. The center table, a very ornate, oval-topped one,

she was able to trade with the village carpenter for a long narrow one in white wood, also a low hockcase. These she painted herself, with her boy's help, in dull black.

The rug, a green and black mixture, in good condition but of objectionable coloring, she herself dyed a dull black.

For the two windows, she purchased plain white scrim. Above the hem, she placed two rows of black binding tape and hung them on a black bar.

A white Windsor chair, with a pink flowered gingham seat, was placed next the bookcase.

The piano took up one corner. Above it a water color, a present, was placed; it was framed in a simple molding painted black and made by her boy. The original frame, a heavy gilt, had been removed. On the piano a long strip of pink linen, coming down well over the sides, was spread and an applique design worked on the ends.

In front of the fireplace was a sofa. In its original state, it was a black-haircloth-covered rosewood, but it was transformed by a covering of the same flowered gingham as was on

the white-chair cushion—an attractive pattern of white flowers, green leaves and touches of black on a rose ground. There were several cushions, one of plain black muslin over rose, one of the rose linen, with an applied design matching the piano runner.

The long, narrow table was placed up against the sofa back. On it were a number of books, a lamp, the base being of white glass, the shade of water-color paper stenciled white on black and then lacquered.

The mantel was spaced off with molding. On the shelf was a deep blue bowl, holding many kinds of lovely dried grasses. Another blue bowl, placed on a black stand made after a Chinese pattern, was placed on top of the bookcase. Above the latter a piece of Chinese embroidery, a gift from a missionary cousin, was fastened against the wall. It was in different shades of blues.

When the season permitted, sprays of peach or apple blossoms were brought into the room.

Two or three easy chairs, and another small black table, completed the furnishings of the room.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REASON FOR RISE IN OIL STOCKS

Enormous Demand for Gasoline and Fuel Oil—Six Million Acres of Oil-Bearing Land in United States Is Undeveloped

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Improvement in prices of oil securities follows an advance in these stocks in London. In war or peace, leaders of the industry believe the use of oil will increase with human progress.

The two principal products of crude petroleum are gasoline and fuel oil. Development of the internal combustion engine, notably in automobiles and tractors, has created an enormous demand for gasoline. Not many years ago, gasoline was a waste product in refineries, and was burned under the stills. Now the demand cannot be met.

Proved economy of oil as fuel, rather than coal, in boats of large size, has opened a new vast field. One ton of oil will do the work of two tons of coal in generating steam power, to say nothing of saving cargo space and labor charges.

Necessity of protecting its shipping interests by controlling oil supplies has been recognized by Great Britain. British investment in oil has notably increased all over the world, notably in South America, Mexico, East Indies, Asia and Egypt. Drilling of suspected oil lands in England has gone ahead with new vigor, in the hope of getting supplies that would make Great Britain as independent as possible of outside sources.

Germany also has oil control and development foremost in her plans. Control of Rumanian, Galician and part of Russian oil fields has given her for the time being practically the entire European supply of petroleum, retention of which would give tremendous advantage in after-the-war trade. In its peace with Rumania, Germany insisted on a monopoly of the Rumanian oil industry for Germans.

The importance of oil does not appear to be held in the same high regard in the United States. There has been a severe drain on American oil wealth through war demand, the Allies, as well as the United States, requirements of necessity having to be met by this country. As a result production has not been able to keep up with demand, and surplus stocks have had to be used.

There are about 6,000,000 acres of oil-bearing land in this country which have been withdrawn from private operation by presidential order. This withdrawal of public lands took place in 1910, and since then oil men have made repeated efforts to get legislation which would allow prospectors to develop these lands on terms imposed by the government, but always have failed. There is an incalculable amount of oil in these lands, and it is urgently needed now, but in the present session the House and the Senate are deadlocked on the relief bill.

American-owned properties in Mexico, representing probably 90 per cent of the oil wealth of that country, have been in danger for several years from physical loss because of warfare there, and have seemed to be in danger of confiscation by a government which claims all subsurface rights, as distinct from surface rights, without compensation, so far as is known. Oil men do not believe the Mexican Government will be allowed to take American property rights without just compensation, and this belief seems to be reflected in the market action of stocks of these companies.

CONFERENCE ON LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The size, interest rate and other terms of the fourth Liberty Loan were considered Thursday by Secretary McAdoo in conference with his Treasury advisors. An announcement probably will be made this week. The amount still expected to be in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000,000 and the interest rate 4½ per cent. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is ready to begin turning out finished bonds within an hour after a decision is reached on the terms, and small amounts of bonds probably will be in the hands of district committees on Sept. 28, the opening day of the loan.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £30,497,000, decreased £50,000; circulation £59,398,000, increased £34,000; bullion £70,995,000, decreased £29,000; other securities £99,547,000, increased £1,155,000; other deposits £129,955,000, decreased £8,669,000; public deposits £33,123,000, increased £2,000,000; government securities £56,567,000, decreased £8,669,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.96 per cent, compared with 17.20 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 19.61 per cent to 19.22 per cent in this week last year. The clearings through London banks for the week were £402,560,000, compared with £388,440,000 last week, and £321,240,000 in this week last year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Thursday were: Cramp Ship 81, Elec Star Bat 52, General Asphalt com 20, Lehigh Nav 69, Lake Superior 16%, Phila Co 26%, Phila Co pf 31, Phila Elec 24%, Phila Gas Tr 26%, Phila Tract 65%, Union Tract 27%, United Gas Imp 64.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can.	44	44	43%	42%
Am Car. & Fdy.	844	844	844	844
Am Locom.	65	65	64%	63%
Am Smelters	775	775	77%	77%
Am Sugar	1074	1074	107%	107%
Am T & Tel.	98%	99%	98%	99%
Anaconda	674	674	67%	67%
Atchison	89	86	85%	85%
Atl G & W I	1024	1024	102%	101%
B & O	778	78	77	77%
Beth Steel B.	80%	81%	80%	81%
Beth Stl 8% pf	103	103	103	103
B R T.	338	338	338	338
Can Pacific	162	162	162	162
Cent Leather	67%	67%	67%	67%
C. M. & St P.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Ch R. I. & P.	27	25	24%	24%
C. R. I. & P. 6%	66	66	66	66
C. R. I. & P. 7%	74	77	77	77
Corn Products	424	424	41%	424
Crucible Steel	614	614	614	614
Cuba Cane	30%	30%	30%	30%
Cuba Cane pf	794	794	794	794
Erie	15%	15%	15%	15%
Gen Motors	113%	113%	113%	113%
Inspiration	58%	58%	58%	58%
Jones	33%	33%	33%	33%
Moore	1024	1024	101%	101%
Met Pet	1054	1054	103%	104%
Mo Pac cfs	51%	51%	51%	51%
Midvale	23%	24	23%	24
Mo Pac cfs	84%	84%	84%	84%
N Y Central	73	73	73%	73%
N. Y. N. & H.	39%	39%	39%	39%
No Pacific	87%	87%	87%	87%
Penn.	44	44	43%	43%
Pierrot Arrow	33%	33%	33%	33%
Reading	87%	87%	87%	87%
Rep Iron & Stl.	90%	90%	90%	90%
Studebaker	26%	26%	26%	26%
Texas Co.	162%	162%	160	160%
U S Steel	124%	123%	123%	123%
U S Steel 6% pf	1094	1094	108%	109%
U.S. Corp.	100%	100%	100%	100%
U.S. Corp. 6% pf	81	81	81	81
Westinghouse	83	83	83	83
Willys-Over	43%	43%	43%	43%
Total sales	19%	19%	19%	19%

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2½%	100.18	100.10	100.10	100.10
1st 4%	96.84	96.84	96.44	96.44
2d 4%	95.90	95.90	95.80	95.80
3d 4%	96.54	96.54	96.40	96.44
4d 4%	95.90	96.08	95.80	95.94
5d 4%	95.98	96.08	95.92	96.04

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For See 5%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Anglo-France 5%	94%	94%	94%	94%
City of Bordeaux 6%	97%	97%	97%	97%
City of Lyons 6%	97%	97%	97%	97%
City of Marseilles 6%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Cit. Paris 6%	92%	92%	91%	91%
French Bd 5½%	100%	100%	100%	100%
U K King 5½% 1918	99%	99%	99%	99%
U K King 5½% 1918	98%	98%	98%	98%

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel.	50%	50%	50%	50%
A. Chem. com.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Am Wool com.	54%	54%	54%	54%
Am Zinc	15%	15%	15%	15%
Arizona Com.	15%	15%	15%	15%
A. G. & W. I.	20%	20%	20%	20%
Booth Fish	26	26	26	26
Boston Elec	67%	67%	67%	67%
Boston & Me.	27	27	27	27
Boston & Sup.	66%	66%	66%	66%
Cal. & Ariz.	16%	16%	16%	16%
Copper Range	45	45	45	45
Davie Daily	5	5	5	5
East Butte	10	10	10	10
Fairbanks	50%	50%	50%	50%
Granby	14%	14%	14%	14%
Green Can.	44%	44%	44%	44%
I. Creek com.	25%	25%	25%	25%
Isle Royale	5%	5%	5%	5%
Mass Elec pf	12%	12%	12%	12%
Mass Gas	2%	2%	2%	2%
May-Oil Colony	55%	55%	55%	55%
Miam.	55%	55%	55%	55%
Mohawk	12%	12%	12%	12%
N. Y. H. & H.	12%	12%	12%	12%
North Butte	12%	12%	12%	12%
Old Dominion	40%	40%	40%	40%
Oscoda	51%	51%	51%	51%
Pond Creek	18	18	18	18
Shanandoah	3%	3%	3%	3%
Swift Co.	102%	102%	102%	102%
United Fruit	120%	120%	120%	120%
United Shoe	35%	35%	35%	35%
U. S. Smelting	42%	42%	42%	42%
Utah Cons.	9%	9%	9%	9%

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bld	Asked

ELIMINATION OF THE CAMP PASTOR

Religious Press Discusses What Is Believed to Be Another Phase of the Activities of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is believed to be another phase of the activities of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now being discussed in the religious press. This is the decision of the War Department that after a certain length of time camp pastors will cease to find hospitality in the camps and cantonments in the United States.

The camp pastors are ministers of various denominations, usually released by their churches to help the men in the camps, and working in cooperation with the chaplains and without expense to the government.

"Why must camp pastors be abandoned?" asks the Baptist Watchman-Examiner. "What sinister influences have been at work? Is the discontinuance of this work a prophecy that less attention is to be paid to the religious needs of our soldier boys? The one reason we have heard for the discontinuance of this work is that it has brought to the camps many irresponsible men who have engendered sectarian strife. This danger is obvious, but we have no doubt whatever that the evil effects from it have been overworked. We doubt exceedingly that the amenities have been violated by any considerable number of the camp pastors of any denomination."

The Young Men's Christian Association has put itself on record as giving its unequivocal approval to the camp pastor work, and broadly speaking, the Y. M. C. A. representatives and the camp pastors have worked in delightful harmony. The chaplains are hardly in a position to oppose the camp pastors, for they themselves have but little time to give to distinctively spiritual work. Who, then, has influenced the War Department to issue its order concerning the work of the camp pastors?

It is not too late for the order to be rescinded or modified. The President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are all devout Christian men. It is unthinkable that they do not desire the best for our boys in khaki and blue. We believe a great blunder has been made. The churches want to help as churches. Our camp pastors give the churches a personal touch with the religious activities of the camps. It is a shame for the camps to be closed to these men of God, these personal representatives of the churches. The "bugaboo" of sectarianism has done its deadly work. In our day many people seem to hate denominationalism far more than they hate the devil. Shall we sit quietly by and allow our camp pastors to be charged with having violated their trust in the interest of sectarianism? Shall we sit quietly and allow our boys in camp to be robbed of the ministry of their own beloved pastores? Let us respectfully beg the War Department to give further consideration to this vastly important question. Again we ask, who influenced the War Department in this matter?"

MR. ROOSEVELT TELLS HOW TO GET PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The kind of peace I want is the kind we dictate to and impose upon Germany," said Theodore Roosevelt in opening the \$200,000 drive for the National League for Woman's Service. "As for a conference with Germany, Austria and Turkey, I would as soon advocate a conference between a criminal and a judge as to the sentence the judge should impose upon the criminal. We can get peace which will assure us against having to fight the war all over again in another decade, speedily and with a minimum of bloodshed, only if we organize all our strength in this country."

TWO RUMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The National Rumanian League and the National Rumanian Committee, two American organizations, were merged into a single body, likely to be called the Rumanian Alliance, at meeting of representatives of the two organizations here. This city is to be the headquarters of the new body and center of American Rumanian activity.

At a mass meeting scheduled for Sept. 22, plans for recruiting, financing and equipping a legion of 10,000 members are to be made. The purpose of the new body also is to carry on a propaganda that will aid in reestablishing Rumania along broader geographical lines.

PATRIOTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—To discourage attempts on the part of over-zealous patriots to destroy or damage telephone lines in South Dakota, when they discover that conversations are being carried on over them in the German language, in violation of an order of the State Council of Defense, the State Council has issued an order warning all persons against attempts to damage or destroy the lines, and calling attention to the severe penalties provided for those who interfere

in any way with the efficiency of these lines of communication.

In some cases persons who object to the order preventing the use of the German language over telephone lines have attempted to damage the lines, and the order also applies to them. "Some people," said a member of the State Council, "fail to realize that it is a criminal offense to tear down telephone wires or damage telephone property. It is now an offense against the government, since the telephone and telegraph business has been put under federal control."

MENNONITES AND MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A dispatch received here cites the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, as authority for the statement that Mennonites coming into Canada from the United States who are subject to military service in that country, are also subject to service here under the terms of the "slacker treaty" between the two countries. The Mennonites of Manitoba who came to this province in 1873 under the protection of the Dominion Government, are considered the only ones who are exempt. It is contended that other members of the sect who arrived after the first colony was settled, may not participate in the benefits that were conferred on the first comers.

In 1872, the Canadian Government made the Mennonites a grant of 480, 500 acres of land on the southern boundary of Manitoba. The settlers who were of German origin although they had lived in the United States for some time, received financial aid to the extent of \$75,000. There are now about 16,500 Mennonites in Manitoba.

SCOTTISH RITE OFFICERS INSTALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, voted to hold its next annual meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 3, 1919. Sir John M. Gibson, past sovereign grand commander of Canada, installed the new officers at Thursday's session of the Supreme Council's triennial meeting.

The appointments of officers were completed on Thursday as follows: Charles C. Mumford, Providence, R. I., assistant grand master general of ceremonies; George W. Currier, Nashua, N. H., grand almoner; Horace G. Irvine, Dayton, O., grand prior; Henry N. Ballou, Chester, Vt., assistant grand prior; Harry G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; George T. Hooley, Milwaukee, Wis.; George M. Marshall, Dayton, O., marshals of the camp.

WAR LESSON FOR EVERY SCHOOL CHILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"What our government replied to Austria, why it refused the invitation bluntly, what the aims are which Austria and Germany are asked to remember, should be told to every school child in America at once, and each child should be required to restate these things in his own words," says a statement issued by the Institute for Public Service. "If all other school and college work had to suspend, it would be worth while to make sure that the peace problems are understood. Fortunately there isn't a subject which cannot be easily taught if the dangers of a secretly negotiated peace are explained."

CANADIAN PAPER TO CONTINUE SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask.—Der Courier, the German language newspaper which ceased publication recently in deference to the feeling against foreign-language publications, has resumed publication as an English-speaking weekly under the name of The Courier. The paper will not contain one word of any language except English and will be a thoroughly British paper, according to the editor, Conrad Symm.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Heads of women's organizations and chairmen of women's committees are planning to meet in this city for a conference sometime between Oct. 10 and 15, one special feature of which is to be a discussion of the Americanization work undertaken in several counties which have many non-English-speaking inhabitants.

ILICIT WHISKY MEN HELD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fifteen men were arraigned before the United States commissioner here Wednesday charged with the illicit manufacture of whisky and were held in bonds of \$1000 each for the Federal District Court. The arrests were made in Fall River and Dighton. Fifteen stills found hidden away in all sorts of secret places, were confiscated.

NATIONAL OFFICIAL RESIGNS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Adjutant-General Charles H. Sherrill tendered his resignation to Governor Whitman on Thursday. "Irreconcilable difference of opinion concerning the proper conduct of the office of Adjutant-General" is given as the reason.

GERMAN VOLUNTARILY DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church congregation, Salt Lake City, has voluntarily decided to discontinue the use of the German language.

PROPOSALS

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for repairing tracks and installing new concrete base of elevated base line, Commercial Street, between Hanover Street and the west side of Washington Street, North.

For plans and specifications apply to the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY, Room 900, 101 Milk St., Boston. Bid close at 9 a. m., Monday, Sept. 23, 1918.

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PROVISIONS—GROCERIES

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202 and 204 Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner

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Telephone: Brookline 7000—Connecting All Lines

CALIFORNIA SURE TO RATIFY PROHIBITION

Republican, Democratic and Prohibition Parties of State in Convention Each Indorse Favorable Legislative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties of California, in their conventions held here on Tuesday night, each adopted a plank endorsing the National Prohibition Amendment, which assures the ratification of that measure at the next session of the Legislature.

The Progressive Party convention, which consisted of three delegates, suggestive of the negligible quantity to which once powerful party in California has dwindled, opposed all prohibition, while the dozen Socialists in the Socialist convention merely adopted the Chicago Socialist convention platform without reference to prohibition.

The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition platforms pledge undivided support to President Wilson's war policy until peace under the President's terms has been secured.

Republicans and Prohibitionists also endorse the National Woman Suffrage Amendment. The California statewide prohibition measure, to be voted upon at the November election, was not made an issue of any party save the Prohibitionists. Gov. William D. Stephens, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket, while Francis J. Heney was unanimously nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, subject to the action of the state Supreme Court on the Rolph-Heney primary controversy which is to be heard in San Francisco today.

The social insurance measure was not presented for consideration at the conventions because of lack of sympathy. And it is generally conceded by delegates of all parties here that the measure will be defeated by a large vote at the November election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS MEET

CONCORD, N. H.—The Democratic State Convention here adopted a platform in which the party endorsed national and state prohibition and pledged itself to care for returning soldiers and sailors and for the dependents of those lost. Full support during the war was pledged to the military and naval forces while the administration and policies of President Wilson were warmly endorsed.

In State affairs demand was made for some arrangement whereby soldiers may vote at the coming election for the abolition of the executive council, for a State Senate of large membership, for the initiative and referendum, for the statehood of Alaska.

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WANTED—Toolmaker, familiar with multiple or J. & L. turret lathes, also man for regular hardening and tempering steel.

Address: MONITOR, 21 E. 40th, New York.

WANTED—A competent woman as general housekeeper, also willing to help care for child.

Apply by letter to 613 Main St., Room 5, Lancaster, New Hampshire.

WANTED—Thoroughly capable maid, two adults in family, small house; good wages.

Phone Brookline 3408 W. before 8:30 morning.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Toolmaker, familiar with multiple or J. & L. turret lathes, also man for regular hardening and tempering steel.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

THE NEXT VICTORY LOAN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—From the figures contained in the recent statement issued by the Canadian Treasury department, it is plain that there should be no difficulty in raising the next Victory Loan which is expected about next October, even should the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White ask for half a billion dollars. And this notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian public has subscribed some \$400,000,000 in less than a year to assist in financing Canada's share in the war.

The total savings bank deposits in Canada at the end of July were very nearly one billion dollars and when the call on the people of the Dominion is made in a few months' time, there will be a larger sum to the credit of the people than ever before in the history of the country, in spite of the fact that it has quite recently absorbed the greatest war-issue ever experienced in Canada. It can be easily understood that the savings bank deposits will be an unequalled total by next October when it is remembered that the estimated wheat crop returns will place roughly speaking \$450,000,000 to the credit of the farmers of Canada, a large proportion of which goes into the savings banks. Financial experts expect that the balance to the credit of the people of Canada in savings banks will reach the huge total of \$1,200,000,000 by the time Sir Thomas White is prepared for his campaign of exactions.

QUESTIONNAIRE PLAN FOR LOAN ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The police department disclaims responsibility for the Liberty Loan questionnaire prepared for distribution throughout the homes of the city, which has aroused so much popular indignation, and the plan has been abandoned. The document with its long list of questions concerning subscriptions to previous Liberty loans and intentions regarding the one soon to be launched, as well as reasons for non-subscription to any or all, constituted a sort of inquisition, it was thought. Particularly since the reverse side of the card bore even more searching questions concerning the whereabouts of each individual since July, 1914, visits to foreign lands, changes of address, possession of firearms, relations fitting with the Allies, and also information concerning plans for moving to any new address.

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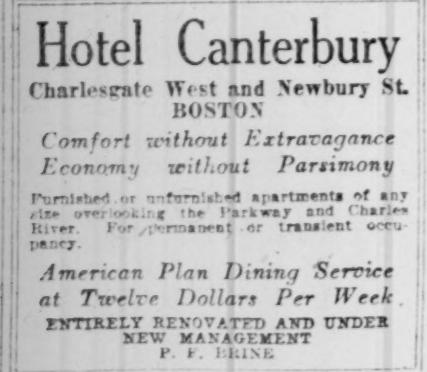


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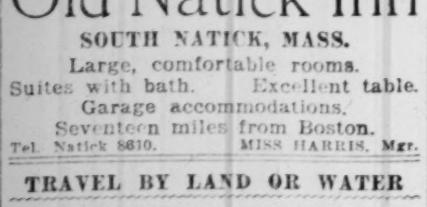
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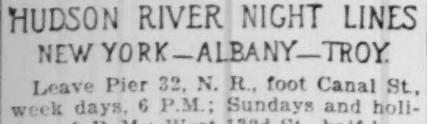
FRANK C. HALL, Manager



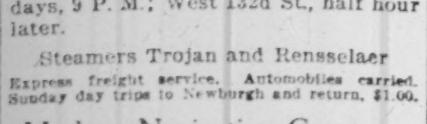
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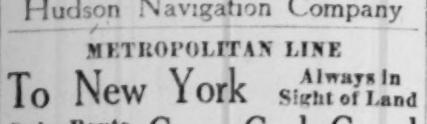
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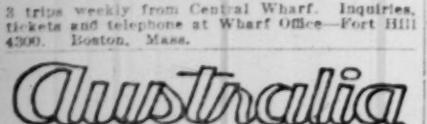
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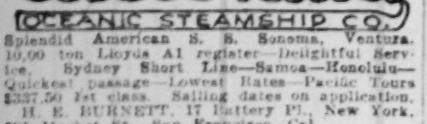
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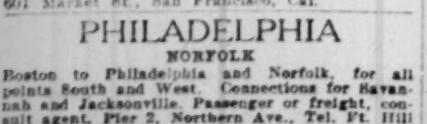
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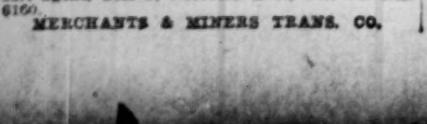
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EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

School and University Training on Leaders of Women's Movement Having Effect to Be Reckoned With Politically

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The education given to East Indian women by European and American teachers has drawn them from that quiet seclusion in which they dreamed for so many centuries. According to an able article (signed E. I. M. Boyd) in *The Englishwoman* for July there are now a number of women in India imbued with new ideas who must be reckoned with by statesmen and social reformers not only in their own country but elsewhere. Leaders such as the Maharani of Baroda; the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the political sphere, Mrs. Rababai Ranade of Poona and Pandita Ramabai of Mukti in that of social service; the sisters of the Sorabji family, with their experience and ability in education; all these are the equals of many leading women workers of the West.

Primarily concerned with the history of the women's movement in India, this article gives special attention to the results of school and university training upon those taking part in that movement, of which "the landmarks," says the writer, "are those of the history of women's education." The account given below is also of particular interest as supplementing the general sketch of education in India which is to be found in the recently issued report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State; for that sketch deals almost wholly with the progress of instruction for Indian boys and young men.

"It (women's education) had its origin in the ill-equipped girls' schools founded by the first women missionaries from Europe. Danish missionaries of the Eighteenth Century permitted girls to attend their schools, and the schools organized by Miss Cook of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta, in 1821, and by Mrs. Wilson of the Scottish Mission at Bombay, in 1829, did notable pioneer work. By 1840, there were 500 girls at school in Bengal (about half in the school founded by Miss Cook), and gradually other institutions followed on similar lines in Madras and other districts.

"In those early days the attitude of the government was distinctly negative toward the movement, except for the cordial personal assistance given by Lady Hastings to Miss Cook, and the more nominal support of her successor, Lady Amherst. Even in England, in those days, education was regarded as the sphere of private enterprise, but eventually the attitude changed and the State did begin to assume responsibility. As the historian Howell has said: 'Education in India under the British Government was first ignored, then violently and successfully opposed, then conducted on a system now universally admitted to be erroneous, and finally placed on its present footing.'

"The second landmark in the history of the movement was passed in 1854, when grants-in-aid were made available by the government to all institutions which could comply with certain stipulations as to buildings, number of teachers, textbooks and type of instructions." Under the Department of Public Instruction, then formed, it was stated that "female education shall be given frank and cordial support" and the dispatch added that, by means of a good education for girls, "a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of boys." Education became henceforward the care of the State. Yet the government actually paid much less attention to women's education than to men's, considering it, as one shrewd educationist says, "prudent to withhold its hand from direct interference with so delicate a matter." State inspection, and a valuable system of scholarships, were provided for, but the direct work of founding schools for girls was still largely left to voluntary efforts of the missionary societies and such Indian educationists as would take up the cause.

"The former became extraordnary active in the next few years. Between 1860 and 1870, eight new societies of women in Britain and America were formed to undertake educational work in India, and these have had very marked effect; indeed, the work of Christian educationists, steadily maintained and developed since that time, has had a marked bearing upon the woman's movement as a whole, though whether the missionaries themselves would have been in the ranks of the leaders of the movement at home is open to question."

"By far the larger proportion of Indian women students at the universities as also in the high schools and middle schools for girls, are Christians (the census giving the numbers as 13,290 out of a total of 20,102 in 1911) and it is also a fact very often commented on by social reformers, that considering the small size of the whole Christian community, a very large proportion of the Indian women in positions of trust and responsibility are Christians, the spirit of Christian social service being widespread in the woman's movement."

"The third landmark in the Indian woman's movement has been passed within our own time, and was an event of a different character. In 1912, Her Majesty Queen Mary visited India, and since then it has gained extraordinary momentum. On the one hand

there was a new declaration of educational policy for girls as well as boys when the King said at Calcutta, in Jaguari, 1912, 'It is my wish that there be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges.'

"On the other hand, the interest which Her Majesty the Queen showed in all kinds of progressive work on the part of and on behalf of women, proved tremendously encouraging. The way in which she took part in all the public work made a very deep impression both on men and women, and especially on the younger generation then in college. Since that time an unprecedented number of public gatherings of Indian women have been held, women's societies have been formed, and the question in particular of girls' education, from the elementary to the university stage, has become a burning one in many circles.

"Public meetings are not perhaps

as a very serious indication

of social progress in this country.

British women have the reputation of being easily gathered together for meetings. In India, however, public gatherings of women are much more momentous, and it gives serious food for thought that in 1916, during the months of April and May alone, there were three conferences of women in different parts of India to urge the promotion of woman's education. A conference was held of Jain ladies in Bombay on the need for more teachers and women workers; a Persian ladies' meeting was held in Calcutta to appeal for a purdah college for girls, and a Nair ladies' conference met in South India and passed resolutions about education and the need of reforms on behalf of women. It is also a notable sign of the times that in May, 1917, the Viceroy received a deputation of Indian ladies, headed by Mrs. Jehangir Petit, who wished to thank the government for the abolition of Indian indentured labor. In his reply, the Viceroy mentioned woman's education as one of many matters in which it would be of great assistance to the government to obtain the advice and cooperation of women, and he definitely asked the deputation whether this was not essentially a matter in which they could take counsel together and help him. How far the pendulum has swung in the contrary since the foundation stone of education was laid!

"Indications are also not wanting of widening interest in the cause among Indian leaders. 'University'

may be a somewhat ambitious name for the institution, but the Indian Women's University, promoted at Poona by Professor Karve, is an enterprise worthy of attention. He first announced the scheme at the National Social Conference, held at Bombay in December, 1915, as a development of the work he has carried on for more than 20 years in the Hindu Widows' Home, and according to the report issued in July, 1917, there are now 10 students in their first year, six in their second, and the first graduation will be in 1919. The university will be subject to no outside control; all the affiliated institutions must introduce vernacular languages with English, and the curriculum has special regard for the needs of women. A Senate of 60 Indian educationists has been formed, among whom are five women. Three of these latter traveled widely in India to promote interest and collect funds for the university, and it is of interest that this group of five headed a deputation of women among the many others which were received recently by the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu. Among the points urged were the present awakening of Indian women to an intelligent interest in public affairs, the need for free and compulsory primary education for all boys and girls as the keystone to all successful political reform, together with an increased number of training colleges and widows' homes, well supplied by scholarships necessary for the training of teachers to meet the educational demands for reform."

AMERICANIZATION WORK IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order that the work of Americanization may be carried on with greater effect than has been accomplished heretofore, a new law has been passed and began to be enforced Sept. 1, which provides that "Every minor who does not possess the ability to speak, read and write the English language for the completion of the fifth grade of the public schools, shall attend some day or evening school or some school maintained by an employer."

The law will be stringently enforced, the fines for offenders being not less than \$5, for a parent or guardian not less than \$20, and for an employer not less than \$50.

Dr. William Ettinger, superintendent of schools, announced that the Board of Education will hold classes in 24 schools for this Americanization work. The day and evening schools are now ready to receive registrants for these sessions.

The principals and teachers of these Americanization centers will be required to come in close contact with all social, religious and commercial societies in order to carry out this work to the best possible advantage. Teachers especially adapted in instructing foreigners will be placed in these centers, and material best fitted to their needs will be supplied them. Where there are 20 or more pupils in one center an annex to the nearest evening elementary school will be established in that location. To assist the promulgation of the Americanization idea, community spirit in the use of socializing activities will be worked out as far as possible. Settlement houses and associations in some sections have already furnished workers who will devote all their time to further this effort.

SCOTLAND ASSURES PLACE FOR GAELIC

Amendment Providing for Teaching in Gaelic-Speaking Communities Added Without Division to Scottish Education Bill

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Scottish Education Bill has not been quite so fortunate as the English measure, since it cannot at present call itself an act. But there is no good reason to think that it will not be placed upon the statute book in the autumn. Meanwhile the passage of the measure through grand committee has been much expedited of late, and is now safely accomplished. Several noteworthy discussions have taken place during this stage; none, perhaps, of greater interest than that on Sir Alpheus Morton's amendment to clause 7, which sought to make it obligatory on education authorities to include in their schemes adequate provision for teaching Gaelic in Gaelic-speaking districts.

Mr. F. Whyte supported the amendment on literary grounds. He drew attention to the remarkable collection of poems and melodies which Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, amongst others, had succeeded in getting together during the last few years in the Highlands and the Outer Isles. He said that he spoke solely out of interest in the subject, and in the belief that something valuable would undoubtedly be lost if the present policy of public neglect of Gaelic was continued in Scotland.

Sir Donald Maclean thought it might be assumed that children could best begin their education in the language which they understood. The machinery was already in existence, and they had the approval of the education authorities in Scotland. In this modest proposal, they were asking much less than had been granted to Wales.

Sir Henry Crank agreed that what had preserved the study of Gaelic in Scotland were the regulations of the Scottish Education Department. He looked with interest upon the encouragement of Gaelic from a literary point of view, but he was not prepared to make it compulsory upon local authorities to have Gaelic teaching always in their schools. He was surprised to hear members waxing eloquent in praise of a language in which they could not for the life of them utter a single syllable.

This caustic remark does not apply to Mr. Macpherson (Deputy Secretary of State for War) who, speaking as a private member, supported the amendment. His speech, and that of the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Munro), must be regarded as the decisive factors in the discussion, and therefore deserve a somewhat longer notice.

Mr. Macpherson said that he was not supporting the amendment as a sentimental or faddist. He happened to be the sole Gaelic-speaking member of the House, and he represented a constituency in certain parishes of which 90 per cent of the population were Gaelic-speaking.

It was an elementary truth in education that a child should be taught the rudiments of its education in its own tongue. Some people might say in their minds, if not openly, "Why not let this language die?" He said without fear of contradiction that the bi-lingual child had immense advantages over the unilingual child. The former had two ways of looking at things to one possessed by the latter. He made this claim for Gaelic on educational grounds. There was no desire to establish Gaelic at the expense of English. It might be said that this could be safely left to the local education authority, but from past experience it had been found that those bodies were apt to adhere strictly to the code, and were not prepared to take any initiative.

Great encouragement had been given both to Wales and to Ireland in this matter, but not a single penny of direct government aid had hitherto been given to Scotland for the teaching of Gaelic.

Mr. Munro said that prima facie the amendment made a strong appeal to him, but it was necessary to guide one's course by reasons that would appeal to the educationist, and not to sway purely by sentiments which were natural to the Highlander. However, he was not one of those who would dismiss lightly any argument, simply because it was founded on sentiment, provided it did not warp the judgment. Few things were more deplorable than the death of a language, particularly such a language as Gaelic, which was intertwined with the best traditions of the soldier race in the Highlands, and few things were more desirable than to have it avert such a catastrophe.

Therefore, he was not one of those who would dismiss lightly any argument, simply because it was founded on sentiment, provided it did not warp the judgment. Few things were more deplorable than the death of a language, particularly such a language as Gaelic, which was intertwined with the best traditions of the soldier race in the Highlands, and few things were more desirable than to have it avert such a catastrophe.

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THE HOME FORUM

Languet's Reprof of Sir Philip Sidney

While Sir Philip Sidney was abroad on his first mission "great commotions had been stirring men's minds at home," Percy Addleshaw writes in "Sir Philip Sidney." "the news of which he soon learnt. Eldorado was on the verge of being exploited, and men were eager for gain and easily acquired riches. Adventure, naturally attractive to a man of Philip's Avery. The hidden beauties stirred as a poet and stimulated his imagination. Discovered riches, so far as he was concerned, should further the cause of true religion and dwarf to insignificance the costly freight hidden in the hulls of Spanish galleons."

"Money-mad" was the condition of sensible people when Philip returned home.... Little wonder that he, not for selfish and personal ends, joined in the speculation. He did so readily, and drew upon himself the reprof of Languet for his unworthy folly.

Early in 1576 an expedition under Frobisher was projected and arranged. Money had been subscribed in considerable sums, and Mr. Michael took acted as treasurer. A list of subscribers is to hand, but it is not necessary to give it in detail. Noblemen, three of them Philip's uncles, merchants of the city, and the staid and sober Burleigh subscribed to the fund. Philip, too, gave a large sum, for him; and doubtless thought he was, if rash, running in creditable company. If enthusiasm and generosity were to go for anything, Frobisher might have discovered that northwest passage to the Indies, on the finding of which his heart was set."

"Languet's answer to Philip's letter came too late to be of immediate service, but its contents must have often given pause to the enthusiastic young man. The great scholar had long outlived his enthusiasm, if he ever had any. Earnestness of purpose and honor of all but the noblest ideals he still retained. Disappointments many, arrows acute and frequent, could not shake his belief in a divine justice and the ultimate triumph of what was right and true. Meditating quietly over the political, religious, and social movements that had passed before him, he learned to appraise men and things at their proper value. His letter to Sidney is an extraordinary treatise, very wise, sober, and statesmanlike. Its value has not diminished with age."

The Secret

"O little bird, you sing
As if all months were June;
Pray tell me ere you go
The secret of your tune."
I have no hidden word
To tell, nor mystic art;
Only know I sing
The song within my heart."

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FREEFAD SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$4.50
Three Months \$2.25 One Month... 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER," "OUR HERITAGE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE," "THE HERITAGE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

Good Luck

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEITHER the common phrase "Good-by and good luck to you," which is intended to be optimistic, nor the exclamation "Just my luck," which is frankly pessimistic, recognizes in the slightest that man is governed by absolute law. For, of course, the so-called laws of chance are not laws at all. The attempt to formulate laws of chance is an attempt to say that disorder can be orderly, and thus involves a contradiction of terms at the outset. In the operation of true law there is no room for chance, and in the supposed operation of chance there is no room for law. What is known as the gambling instinct is but a species of superstition and necessarily means an utter turning away from Principle.

Surely going to war in a righteous cause is not a gamble nor is one's safety in so going at the mercy of chance. To say that the life of an aviator or of a man in the trenches is so many days or weeks or months is simply to generalize from the average of past experience, and if humanity had been forced to depend upon past experience alone there would never have been any aviation or modern trench warfare. The man who turns wholly to Principle, or God, entirely apart from mere human experience but in accordance with the spiritual experience which God knows, is the man who smashes all the supposed limitations of luck and proves his safety and progress far beyond the average whether he be in the air, on land or sea, or in the waters under the sea.

Principle is invariable, subject to no mere averages or human estimates. It is not luck or chance that decides whether or not a man is to solve a problem in mathematics. Through turning intelligently to Principle, one is sure to find Principle exactly expressed. Really there is nothing but the infinite Principle or cause of existence ever to turn to. Hence it is not by luck or chance that a man is enabled to turn to Principle at just the right time and in just the right way, since sooner or later every thought has to turn in this only true direction. Divine intelligence gives man the power to reason rightly, in fact forces man to reason rightly. Man has the one absolute certainty that intelligence exists. No matter how bewildered a human being may seem by any problem presented to his attention, he can rejoice, therefore, that intelligence or Principle does exist and is infinitely sufficient to do whatever needs to be done.

On page 123 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, points out that "The Assyrian Merodach, or the god of sin, was the 'lucky god,' and the Babylonian Yawa, or Jehovah, was the Jewish tribal deity. The Christian's God is neither, and is too pure to be bold iniquity." The Philistines, who took the ark of God to the house of Dagon and thus tried to compromise God with mammon, true worship with a material sense of worship, thought that perhaps "it was a chance that happened" to them that their seeming material condition immediately became worse. But they soon went on to prove that, as they returned to true spirituality, no wrong condition could continue in the presence of Principle. All these names of false gods typify the vagaries of matter considered as good instead of the perfect sureness of real intelligence. Divine intelligence, however, is too pure even to know the iniquity of mere vagaries or luck, for divine intelligence is ceaselessly expressing itself in orderly right.

Richard H. Stoddard.

The Scene-Shifter Came Softly

"In a few hours came 'the season's difference.' The scene-shifter worked with almost magical haste, with silence, and with supreme effect. The gloomy days and night of misty hillsides and damp hollows, where the grass was sodden and the air dull and irresponsive to sound, gave way to bright sunshine, cloudless skies, calm seas, echoing hills, and the tinge of that which for lack of the dead word we call 'spring.'" E. J. Banfield writes in "Tropic Days," which describes life on an island off the coast of North Queensland.

"Spring does not visit the tropical coast, where vegetation does not tolerate any period of rest. When plants are not actually romping with excess of vital force, as during the height of the wet season, they grow with the semi-migratory fellow, the spangled drongo—a flattering name, for he jangles but does not sing—sits on the mango trees down into the moist soil the lemons and pomelos began to sweeten the air; the sunflower tree displayed its golden crowns among huge soft leaves, and the last blooms of belated wattles fell, showing that it is possible for tributes representative of May and September to be paid on one and the same date.

"The scene-shifter came softly as the small rain upon the tender herb; but with an orchestra of his own. Years of observation have shown that the weather does control the habits of some birds—birds of distinct and regular methods of life. Two such are common—the nutmeg pigeon and the metallic starling. Both species leave this part of the North during the third week of March, flying in flocks to regions nearer the equator. For several weeks the starlings train themselves for the long northern flight and its perils, dashing with impetuous speed through the forest and wheeling up into the sky until they disappear, to become visible again as black dots hurtling through space when the sunlight plays on their glossy feathers as the course of the flock is changed. With the rush of a wind of small measure but immense

velocity, the flock descends earthwards, maneuvering among and over the trees, perfecting itself by trials of endurance and intricate alertness.

"The birds return during the first week in August, in small and silent companies, to reoccupy favorite resorts in common. The nutmeg pigeons are also of exact habit, the time for their return generally coinciding with that of the starlings. This year [1916] both birds were noticed just after the scene-shifter had swept the hills of mists, and now other birds seem to have awakened to the conditions which the starlings and the nutmegs brought with them from hotter lands. The swamp pheasants are whooping and gurgling, and that semi-migratory fellow, the spangled drongo—a flattering name, for he jangles but does not sing—sits on the mango trees down into the moist soil the lemons and pomelos began to sweeten the air; the sunflower tree displayed its golden crowns among huge soft leaves, and the last blooms of belated wattles fell, showing that it is possible for tributes representative of May and September to be paid on one and the same date.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

Dreams

The opening of the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, in London, reported at length in the columns of this paper yesterday constitutes, unquestionably, one of the most significant incidents of the war. The Conference, it is true, was called with a view less to the actual fighting of the war than to the peace negotiations and the period of construction after the war. Yet it is doubtful if, since the day that the war began, any meeting has taken place which has indicated so clearly the changes which the war has wrought in the world. That the German Government entered on the war with the specific determination of establishing a great empire, which would be supported by the bayonets of an overwhelming army recruited, not only within the borders of the fatherland, but from the yellow men of Asia and from the black men of Africa, is today unquestionable. This Empire was to have been no mere military despotism like that contemplated by Alexander, by Ghenghis Khan, or by Timur, but a great economic despotism buttressed by machine guns and chemists. The idea of the Caesars was, in short, to have been transferred from the Tiber to the Spree. The free-men of Rome were to have been represented by the little State of Prussia, whilst the provinces were to have been under the control of pro-consuls, subject to the Kaiser in Berlin, as the pro-consuls of Rome were subject to Cæsar on the Tiber.

It was an amazing dream, albeit one grandiose rather than splendid. "From my childhood," declared the Kaiser, in a confidential moment to his dentist, "I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Theodoric II, Napoleon, and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed, I am dreaming my dream of a world empire but I shall succeed!" There you have the reason of the war. Der Tag had come, the day when the fruitage of forty years of the sowing of bullets and the plowing of swords was to be gathered, province by province, into the Hohenzollern barns. When the Bagdad express was to glide out of the great station in the Friedrichstrasse, on its all-German route to the Persian Gulf; when the Princes of India were to witness the coming of the new Alexander; when the tribes of Africa, disciplined by Prussian drill-sergeants, were to be embarked on the transports of Hamburg for the conquest of the new world, as the legions of Hannibal or Genseric once boarded the great galleys in the Mediterranean for the conquest of Rome. Alexander failed because he had neither Kiel nor Essen behind him. Napoleon because he was first and last a soldier. But to the military power of a Cæsar the Kaiser imagined that he had added the organization of a Carnot, the economic grip of a Colbert, all supported by the scientific resource of a regiment of Stephensons and Kelvins, of Edisons and Marcons.

That was the dream which passed before the eyes of the Kaiser, in those August nights, on the balcony of the castle in Berlin, as he watched the waves and waves of men and women filling the great square beneath, singing the battle songs of Germany. And the realization of them comes today in defeat and in disaster, with his armies recoiling on the Rhine, leaving only a desert and a cemetery behind them; and with the Inter-Allied Labor Men and Socialists meeting in a London hall, without any of the pomp of the Ritter-Saal, to place the veto of the allied proletariat upon every one of his hopes. The program of the Conference is one which will have to be reckoned with when the time comes. It is the first effort of organized international labor to impose a political program not merely on the countries it represents, but upon the civilized world. And the remarkable part of the proceedings is the fact of the calm assurance of those taking part in it, of their ability to make good their claims. The relations of capital and labor were not in evidence at the opening meeting. These are largely questions which will have to be dealt with in national rather than international gatherings. The views of the delegates are, no doubt, too conflicting to make any agreement possible. For instance, the free-traders of Great Britain would find themselves in immediate conflict with the protectionists of the United States, and the supporters of imperial preference with those of an allied zollverein. In such circumstances discretion was, no doubt, the better part of valor; but the meeting listened attentively to the report of the American delegates, which laid down the terms of the international bases on which alone the American Federation of Labor believes a permanent peace can be satisfactorily negotiated.

The document read by Mr. Gompers was an essentially sane and moderate statement of the aims of Labor, but it will be interesting to see its treatment by all sorts and conditions of nations when the time for its consideration comes. The Anglo-Saxon mind is by no means the mind of the Finn or the Lithuanian, the Magyar or the Ruman, the Latin or the Scandinavian. It is just here that the ideal of the federation of the world is in danger of shipwreck. The people who have preached this federation, no matter how well meaning, have never yet realized the fact that the only common basis of agreement is an identical way of looking at political, social, and economic questions. Precisely the same difficulty faces the people who hope to establish peace by a League of Nations. The only means by which peace ever can be permanently established is by the destruction of the qualities in the human mind which make for war. It is this common way of looking at matters which has drawn the Germans of the German Empire into union with the Germans of the Austrian Empire. It is just because the Slav and the Czech look at the whole world from a different point of view to the German, that the federation of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires has

broken down in practice. The German from Berlin and the German from Vienna may regard political questions from the standpoint of a common mentality, but there is no more agreement between the German from Vienna, the Czech from Prague, the Latin from Trieste, or the Slav from Agram, than there is between a Hidalgo out of Spain and a Little Russian. It is just because of this common mentality that the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race must, in spite of every machination to the contrary, eventually join hands in supporting the ideas of government which are common to them both. But those ideas which they hold in common do not exist in common between them and the German or even the Latin, and it is here that the difficulty arises.

A federated world must agree on Principle, otherwise the federation is disintegrated at its source. There is the real difficulty before the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, though the members of it have not really begun to see their own difficulties. To imagine, for a moment, that a political agreement can take the place of mental unity is a misunderstanding of the elements of causation. Just as the hope that a League of Nations can maintain peace, whilst the nations composing it are animated by thoughts of strife, is a mere effort to demonstrate the identity of contraries. These are dreams too, even as the Kaiser's.

To take a simile from the Bible, unity alone is possible when Alpha and Omega are both based on Principle. Until that condition is reached you may call Alpha Alpha, and Omega Omega, but they will remain the beginning and end of discord.

Why Do They Hesitate?

Not now, but later, and perhaps soon, the influences that are operating to prevent certain of the South American republics from taking an obvious and a natural course, and one that would not only correspond with the expressed sentiments of their peoples and their governments, but advance them greatly in the estimation of that part of the world whose esteem will be worth having in the years to come, will be uncovered. There are three of these republics in particular, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The latter now calls for special attention.

Peru has no regard for Germany, nor need it any longer be fearful of that nation. In a way, it has recently shown that Germany has lost its respect, and, in seizing German interned ships and turning them over to the United States, it has given what may be pronounced indubitable evidence of its contempt for the Berlin Government. There has not been reasonable ground for doubting Peru's sympathy for the Allies at any time. Since the United States entered the conflict, assurances have frequently come out of Lima which have left no doubt as to the friendly attitude of the southern republic toward the United States. Almost a year ago Peru severed diplomatic relations with Germany, as a result of the failure of the Berlin Foreign Office to satisfy Peru's demand for reparation on account of the destruction of some of its ships, and since then, on several occasions, the Lima Government has been on the point of declaring war against Germany, as it was but a few days ago, only to halt in its final decision.

In the more important group of South American republics, Brazil alone has taken the extreme step, and Brazil alone is of Portuguese origin. South of the Isthmus, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay, among the Spanish-American republics, have severed diplomatic relations, but not one of them has declared war, as have Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The impression, therefore, is gaining ground that this reluctance is not due so much to fear of any risk that might be involved, so far as Germany is concerned, as to a desire that in this, as in the taking of other important steps hereafter, there shall be some evidence of that unanimity of action which will prove the existence of something more than sentiment in the movement for the continental solidarity so much talked of.

The case is one that affords food for interesting speculation, but thus far there is nothing substantial upon which to base an entirely satisfying theory. Doubtless pro-German propaganda is still active, but, when all the circumstances are considered, it is very difficult to see how Argentina, Chile, and Peru could be dissuaded, by influences external to the lower continent, from going the whole way.

Bis Dat Qui Cito Dat

IN FEW modern instances has the old Latin proverb Bis dat qui cito dat, He gives twice who gives promptly, been more entirely applicable than in the great matter lying between the British Government and India, namely, the question of responsible government. For more than a year now, ever since, in fact, Mr. Montagu's famous pronouncement in the British House of Commons, in August, 1917, in which he definitely declared responsible government for India to be "the policy of His Majesty's Government," India has been looking confidently to Great Britain for a definite and continuous activity toward this end.

In his speech in the House of Commons, thirteen months ago, Mr. Montagu gave India very clearly to understand that the days when the great issue could be shelved, or would be shelved, were over. As he himself put it, he was going out to India to "make a practical beginning." In due course, Mr. Montagu went out to India, made his remarkable inquiry, and published, in conjunction with the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, his report. Up to that point the practical beginning had given every promise of developing into steady and methodical work upon the great problem, work which should suffer no interruption until the whole problem was placed well on the way to solving itself. Then came a break. The Montagu-Chelmsford report was made public. It was discussed in the press and received in India, if not with unity of opinion, certainly with the most overwhelming interest. The obvious next step was for Parliament to take action upon it, to make a practical beginning on its share of the task. Parliament, however, was clearly indisposed to act. It was insisted that the tremen-

dous task of the war occupied both Houses to the exclusion of all else, and it was very generally understood that there was a strong desire to shelve the whole matter until after the war.

Just at this point, Mr. Lionel Curtis intervened with his timely warning contained in a letter to The Times, in the course of which he insisted that if Great Britain was to keep her faith with India beyond question, "not a day must be lost." Parliament, he maintained, in effect, should not adjourn until it had taken action of some sort. For some time it looked as if no action would be taken, and then, at the eleventh hour, came the decision, announced by Mr. Montagu, to appoint a subsidiary committee to carry the matter a step further by working out the question of electorates and transferred subjects.

Now, that these committees were appointed at all is a matter for congratulation, but it cannot be insisted too often, or too strongly, that the way in which the British Parliament approaches this question is a matter of supreme importance. As Mr. Lionel Curtis has repeatedly pointed out, the Indian has unbounded faith in the Parliament at Westminster, but if Parliament, in regard to this matter, has to be goaded into action at every turn of the road, the whole movement, as far as India is concerned, will be deprived of that cordial good will, and that opportunity for a more intelligent understanding between the two countries, which the solution of the problem affords.

There are wide differences of opinion on the question of responsible government, in India and in the United Kingdom. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, as the latest news on the matter shows clearly enough, are very far from seeing eye to eye with the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu on this question. But there is, in India, an underlying loyalty to the government of the British Raj which is strong enough to carry the most complete structure of responsible government within the Empire. As in the case of all great foundations, however, its strongest elements are the least tangible. And amongst these elements, trust in the Mother of Parliaments is not the least important. No one doubts that the intentions of the British Parliament toward India are the best, but for this very reason, Parliament would do well to see to it that its intentions are not misunderstood. Nothing is more likely to give rise to misunderstanding than tardy giving.

Richard Jordan Gatling

THE CENTENARY of the reputed inventor of the first practical machine gun, Richard Jordan Gatling, took place on the 12th of the present month, unmarked by any noticeable observance; yet half a century ago he was in the enjoyment of world-wide celebrity, for, toward the close of the Civil War in the United States, the Gatling gun and its performances were occupying the place in military esteem and in popular thought that, twenty years later, was filled by Hiram Stevens Maxim and the Maxim gun, and that has now been monopolized by Lewis and Browning and the automatic weapons bearing their names.

Gatling was a typical American inventor, as typical perhaps as Franklin, Fulton, Whitney, Howe, Morse, Goodyear, Ericsson, McCormick, Edison, Bell, and the rest. That is to say, if he was not inventing one device he was inventing another. In the early years of American invention the country was mainly agricultural; therefore, inventions and the application of inventions calculated to help the agriculturist were regarded with great consideration. The cotton industry attracted the attention of many inventors. Whitney, with his gin, multiplied the commercial value of that great staple, and what Whitney did for cotton McCormick did for the cultivation and harvesting of the smaller cereals.

Gatling's first invention, however, if it can be so called, was of a screw propeller for watercraft; he had finished it, and had sought a patent for it, only to discover that he had been preceded by Ericsson. Then he devised a machine for sowing wheat in drills, the first of the modern automatic planters, and then, strange to say, he abandoned invention, for a time, to study medicine and to obtain a license to practice. But this was a mere digression. Even while following his new profession he was thinking out a method of developing power by means of compressed air, and at the same time was bringing to perfection double-acting hemp brake. The latter two inventions have since been amplified.

It was in the years 1861-2 that he produced his repeating gun, and it may be interesting to note, in this connection, as illustrative of the fact that red tape in the War Department at Washington is no new thing, that the Civil War was almost over before he received his first order from the government, although he had proved, to the satisfaction of capable investigators, long before, that his weapon would fire from 200 to 300 shots a minute. After the war he met with much greater success in placing his gun abroad than at home, the ratio of sales in Great Britain as compared with the United States, for example, being as about three to one in favor of the former.

French military experts were quick to see the good points in the Gatling gun, and to adopt them in remodeling the Mitrailleuse, of which they made much use in the war of 1870. This gun proved, on that occasion, unequal to the Prussian Needle gun, not because of any lack of intrinsic merit, but because the French common soldier was, under the Empire, inadequately trained for handling it. It has found more worthy expression, and has met with far greater success, in the present war. The Gatling gun and the present Mitrailleuse differ widely in some features of construction, but in essential particulars the newer represents a further application of the idea underlying the mechanism of the older gun.

Since Gatling's time many machine guns have come into use; as many types have been abandoned. There have been the Gardner, the Nordenfelt, the Maxim Automatic, and rapid-fire guns bearing such names as Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, Krupp, and so on, not taking into account the machine and rapid-fire weapons employed in the present conflict; but Gatling's concept has persisted in the construction of most of them.

It would not, however, be correct to call Gatling the

inventor of the machine gun, for it cannot be said, with regard for accuracy, that the machine gun was ever invented. It is the result of development, of evolution in mechanics. Gatling, nevertheless, is entitled to the credit of devising, as already stated, the first practical automatic rapid-firer.

He was a North Carolinian; his immediate and most successful successor in many years, Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, was a State of Maine Yankee, who also from youth had a penchant for inventing things, but who, like some others in his line who might be mentioned, received little encouragement until he took his principal invention to England, of which country he became a citizen.

Notes and Comments

ENEMIES of M. Clemenceau are never tired of pointing the finger at him as being, at best, indifferent to the League of Nations project. That this is so has been contradicted repeatedly and on very good authority, and here is an anecdote which should dispose of the fallacy once and for all. It was related by M. Ferdinand Buisson at a recent meeting of the executive of the Radical Party. M. Léon Bourgeois, said M. Buisson, had been reproaching M. Clemenceau for having spoken in a slighting manner of the League of Nations scheme—"Cannot you see what weight your words may have?" he added.

"You must not," replied M. Clemenceau, "attach too much importance to a humorous remark made by me to which I did not attach the importance which has been given to it by others. Look at these resolutions taken at a recent allied conference and read the last lines. You see, following the phrase 'to put an end to violence,' written in my own handwriting, are some words added at my request. These words are: 'And to introduce the régime of organized law for the world.' That means the League of Nations."

IN NEW YORK, Massachusetts, and some other states of the American Union, it has been decided, among party leaders, to adjourn all political campaigning and discussion until after the fourth Liberty loan drive has been successfully carried through. This is genuinely patriotic. When it is considered how much party leaders have to say at this time, and how desirous they are of saying it, their willingness to keep silent for a season assumes, indeed, the nature of heroic sacrifice.

"WHEN you have no case," counseled the lawyer, "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The point of the Kaiser's speech at Essen lay not so much in what he said as in what he did. He simply took all the crimes and outrages with which humanity has charged him and his people and laid them upon the Allies as a scapegoat.

THE perplexing puzzles which have often resulted from the common assumption by Negroes of the name of Johnson have just had a parallel at the military receiving depot at Camp Pike, in Arkansas. This time the perplexing name was not "John Johnson," but "Willie Turner," and the confusion arose out of the circumstance that, in a certain Louisiana town, there were three Negroes of that name. One of them arrived at the camp without his draft papers but carrying a card from his draft board notifying him to report, although it seems that he was beyond the draft age. A second Willie Turner then arrived bearing his draft papers but no notification card. He declared that he had been sent on, although he had never been notified to report. Whilst the officers were endeavoring to comprehend the situation, a telegram arrived from the Louisiana draft board notifying them that Willie Turner, ordered to report with the quota, had failed to report and was being held in custody. Evidently all has now been settled properly. Anyway, there is only one of the three Willie Turners in the army.

FROM all parts of the United States news of the abandonment of the German language and German music by the schools continues to be received. There is also in progress a general searching for and weeding out of German rendered into English in school textbooks. As for music, the action of the Los Angeles Musicians Protective Association furnishes an interesting example. A rule has been adopted by that organization under which any of its members who may be convicted of playing music that originated beyond the Rhine will be fined \$5 for the first offense, \$10 for the second, and \$50 for the third. How he will be dealt with should he be guilty of a fourth offense is left to the imagination, but it is presumed that he will be content with allied music after losing the price of a Liberty loan bond by clinging too long to, say, Rheinberger or Richard Strauss.

THE United States Senator who complained of the brigading of "fresh American troops" with what he termed the tired and therefore inferior troops of the Allies on the western front, should read what Lieutenant-Colonel Repington has to say on the subject. He finds the British armies, physically and morally, in as "good shape" as ever. Apart from the fact that the majority of the troops today in the field is composed of comparatively fresh troops, has the Senator stopped to think of the superior fighting qualities which the world has always attributed to the "veteran"?

THE Watermen and Lightermen of London have lent their hall to a conciliation committee for dealing with disputes on the Thames. The company is the modern representative of one of London's most ancient guilds, which exercised its rule on the river with a rod of iron. The Watermen used to have a court of their own before which offenders were tried, very often for indulging rather too freely in unparliamentary language. It used to be quite a boast with Dr. Johnson that in a wordy encounter with a Thames waterman he had had very much the better of it.